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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Page 5, Number 1530

AMMAN, SUNDAY DECEMBER 14, 1980 — SAFAR 7, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence.

Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy and relatively cold with scattered showers. Winds will be westerly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	5	11
Aqaba	10	19
Desert	4	13
Jordan Valley	11	19

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 10, Aqaba 18. Sunset tonight: 4:31 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 6:29 a.m.

Flow of Iraqi crude through Syria halts; power loss blamed

AMASCUS, Dec. 13 (Agencies) — The pumping of Iraqi crude oil through Syrian territory to the Mediterranean, resumed by 10 days ago, has stopped again, informed sources reported today.

Some sources said the pumping stopped last Wednesday because of "technical failures" in the power generators at pumping stations inside Syrian territory. It could not be known when the pumping would be resumed, the sources added.

It could also not be determined immediately whether the reported electricity failures have affected the pumping of Iraqi crude to the Mediterranean at Ceyhan via Turkey.

It was believed to be pumping 200,000 barrels a day (b/d) to the sea terminal in Syria. The pumping had resumed after a two-day interruption caused by the Iraq-Iran war.

It has agreed to double its annual oil supplies to Turkey from 10 million tonnes, one of Turkey's leading newspapers said.

The independent left-wing *Cumhuriyet* said the understanding was reached after two meetings between Turkish head of state Gen. An Evren and Iraqi Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources in Tawfiq earlier this week.

There was no immediate official comment on the *Cumhuriyet* report. Previously, Turkey has taken 14,000 b/d of the crude flowing through its pipeline and the rest has been exported to other Iraqi markets.

After a nine-week break in pumping operations due to the Iran-Iraq war, about 90,000 b/d are now coming through the pipeline.

King thanks Jordanians for unity in recent crisis

AMMAN, Dec. 13 (Petra) — A Royal Court this evening issued a statement expressing the Majesty King Hussein's gratitude for the honourable and courageous stand taken by Jordanians in defence of their homeland in the recent crisis with Syria.

Following is text of the statement: On the orders of the leader of the homeland, His Majesty King Hussein, the Hashemite Royal Court conveys its amity and appreciation to all the citizens of our one Jordanian homeland in the desert and the rural areas, in the cities, villages and towns, in the universities and schools and youth clubs, in the unions and federations in the fields of thought — to men and women in the various sectors of society — for their firm and certain commitment to the defence of every inch of the soil of the cherished homeland and for their glorious and heroic stand in the face of danger, military buildup challenge.

The support of the loyal Jordanian people for the Hashemite monarchy and pioneering leadership of King Hussein, as well as their genuine affection for the Jordanian homeland and confidence in our heroic leaders, were an expression of united spontaneous stand of the leadership and the people against any attempt to harm the peace in the Arab world, which are characterised by clarity, honesty, honour and commitment.

"The Hashemite Royal Court, in conveying the pride of the leader King Hussein in the patriotic, pan-Arab stand of courage and honour our Jordanian people took, with all their resources and capabilities, in shouldering their responsibility and performing their duty, asks Almighty God to protect dear Jordan and its march of progress in order to achieve the aspirations of the Arab Nation in glory, dignity and victory."



Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat, at head of table, opens a meeting on Saturday of the Arab Overland Transport Union. Story on page 2.

37 killed, scores injured when Iraqis shell Dezful

TEHRAN, Dec. 13 (Agencies) — Iran today said Iraq shelled residential areas of the southwestern Iranian city of Dezful earlier in the day, killing at least 37 civilians and wounding more than 100.

The official Pars news agency described the long-range Iraqi artillery attack as ruthless and said one shell hit a crowded street.

Dezful was hit by Iraqi surface-to-surface missiles last month. Pars said more than 100 people were killed then.

An Iraqi war communiqué broadcast by Baghdad Radio said Iraqi forces have the situation

"under control" on all sectors of the battlefield.

The communiqué claimed Iraqi forces killed 21 Iranian troops in Abadan and four at Susangerd in fighting overnight Friday and today and acknowledged 11 Iraqi deaths.

The Iraqi News Agency said Khuzestan revolutionaries were continuing hit-and-run attacks on the Iraqis, and that they killed 13 Iraqis last Thursday and nine on Wednesday.

Iran executed six men in Ahwaz on Thursday, saying they were "collaborators" with Iraq, and

had been convicted of blowing up oil pipelines, carrying out sabotage and importing arms from Iraq.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia's defence and civil aviation minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, denied today that Soviet arms destined for Iraq were being routed through Saudi Arabia.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Jazeera*, the minister blamed "hostile communist and Zionist circles for spreading these malicious reports" against the kingdom.

He said the reports "purporting to say that Saudi Arabia has agreed to Soviet plans to supply Iraq with arms through Yanbu (Al Bahir, on the Red Sea) and Zuhrah (on the Saudi-Iraqi border) are completely baseless."

The prince said: "There is no cooperation between us and the Soviet Union," he added: "Iraq has not requested from us any assistance."

Saudis may request more AWACS planes

KUWAIT, Dec. 13 (AP) — Saudi Arabia's information minister, Mr. Mohammad Abdou Yamani, was quoted today as saying his country may ask for more airborne early warning system (AWACS) planes from the United States.

In an interview with the Kuwait daily newspaper *Al Rai Al Aam*, Mr. Yamani said, however, that Saudi Arabia will not enter into alliances with any power blocs or permit the establishment of foreign bases on its territory.

Mr. Yamani was quoted as saying it would be a "mistake" to permit such bases or allow any foreigners to gain privileges and a foothold on Saudi territory.

The United States sent four of the radar platform planes to Saudi Arabia at Saudi request two months ago when the border war between Iran and Iraq threatened to extend into other countries on the Gulf.

The arrival of the AWACS planes in Saudi Arabia drew severe criticism from Libya, and Saudi Arabia thereupon broke diplomatic relations with Tripoli. Iran, meanwhile, charged the planes were ultimately to serve Iraq's war effort.

The paper quoted Mr. Yamani as saying the issue was being exaggerated by "those who think in a twisted way," and that Saudi Arabia had the right to acquire the planes "to reinforce our own legitimate armament and defence."

"It is not a shame to equip ourselves with what we want and at the time we choose, and it is not a shame to be asking for more of such planes or any other weapons as long as we pay for this weaponry," he was quoted as saying.

"We are not aggressors, but at the same time we cannot let ourselves to become an easy prey for anybody or foreign ambitions," Mr. Yamani was quoted as saying.

"We have been negotiating the United States to acquire weapons from a strong position and out of our legitimate and just interests and those of our nation."

Street fighting in some cities Iran's second war front: Bani-Sadr vs. his rivals

TEHRAN, Dec. 13 (R) — The struggle between Iran's Islamic fundamentalists, led by powerful sectors of the clergy, and lay politicians grouped around President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, has greatly intensified over the past few days.

Clashes in schools and streets between supporters of both sides, and harsh exchanges between clergy and lay leaders, have thrust the power struggle into the headlines here on a par with the war with Iraq.

A pleading letter from President Bani-Sadr to Iran's religious revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, which has been circulating privately, brought the simmering political battle as close to boiling point as it has come so far.

In the letter, unpublished but described as authentic by friends of the president, Mr. Bani-Sadr attacked the fundamentalist-led government as incompetent and a threat to Iran greater than the present fighting with Iraq.

Iran's most powerful party, the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party (IRP) retorted in a published statement that "there is a dreadful plot to crush the Islamic revolution with the help of some elements related to the United States."

Although Ayatollah Khomeini united the vast majority of Iranians behind him in ousting the late Shah in early 1979, differences of approach gradually emerged between Iran's fundamentalist clergymen and the western-educated politicians who had opposed the absolute powers of the monarch.

The differences reached a peak in November last year when young radicals supporting the clergy seized the U.S. embassy, took American hostages and forced the resignation of centrist Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

The embassy occupation, quickly backed by Ayatollah Khomeini, and the departure of Mr. Bazargan opened the way for an even more Islamic line by the clergy, which then took virtual control of the country. Those who opposed this clerical takeover received a new voice early this year when Mr. Bani-Sadr, a Paris-educated former aide of Ayatollah Khomeini, was elected president of the Islamic republic and differences between moderates and the clergy came back into the open.

The latest escalation of the power struggle began last month when former Foreign Minister Sadeq Otbzadeh, in a debate on a local television channel, attacked the IRP for trying to monopolise power and criticised the radicals holding the American hostages.

Mr. Otbzadeh was arrested by revolutionary guards who took him to Tehran's Evin Prison, permitting him to take along only a prayer mat and a copy of the Koran.

Demonstrations erupted in Tehran and in the holy city of Qom, backing Mr. Otbzadeh's television remarks, calling for his release and shouting slogans against the clergy.

Taken aback by the demonstrations, particularly those in Qom — a clergy stronghold — Ayatollah Khomeini ordered Mr. Otbzadeh's release after three days in jail in an effort to ease the tension.

A few days later, the Tehran offices of the centrist daily *Mizan*, run by supporters of Mr. Bazargan, were ransacked, apparently

by young Muslim fundamentalists.

On Nov. 19, the Shi'ite holiday of Ashura, Mr. Bani-Sadr addressed a crowd of several hundred thousand people at a Tehran rally and criticised the IRP's role in running the country.

The president also spoke of alleged torture in Iranian jails. In the days that followed, clashes broke out in Tehran and other towns between supporters of Mr. Bani-Sadr and Muslim fundamentalists, usually sufficed but on a few occasions involving weapons.

In the northern town of Lahijan, near the Caspian Sea, at least one person died in an armed clash between leftists and Pasdaran (Islamic revolutionary guards), according to the local press.

At least one Tehran high school was closed after running fights between Islamic groups and their opponents.

On Tehran's main Mousadegh Avenue last week, Muslim fundamentalists scuffled with leftists who had begun distributing leaflets. Revolutionary guards were called in to restore order.

Both the Bani-Sadr camp and the fundamentalists have invented new slogans against the other side. The lay politicians accuse the fundamentalists of monopolism by trying to control the country through the official media.

The fundamentalists accuse their rivals of compromise with the West or "westoxication."

A senior clergyman, Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, in a newspaper interview, attacked the local and foreign press for reporting Iran's internal divisions.

FBI to probe leak of Percy's Palestine views

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (R) — In an unusual move, the State Department has asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to look into the leak of secret cables from the U.S. ambassador in Moscow reporting on talks between Soviet leaders and Sen. Charles Percy.

Department spokesman John Cannon said yesterday the investigation request was initiated by the Illinois senator and other members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which Mr. Percy will chair when Republicans take control of the Senate next month.

Officials said the department could have investigated the leak itself but felt in light of the transition between two administrations of different parties, it was best to call in an independent outside agency.

Sen. Percy met Soviet leaders, including President Leonid Brezhnev, in Moscow late last month. The *New York Times* reported a week ago that Sen. Percy had told the Soviet leaders that he favoured a Palestinian "territory" on the occupied West Bank headed by Palestinian Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat. The *Times* quoted secret messages from Ambassador Thomas Watson in Moscow to the State Department for its report.

Some administration officials said they suspected the secret cables were leaked to the press by conservative congressional opponents of Sen. Percy or by members of President-elect Ronald Reagan's transition team.

Mr. Cannon said he could not discuss details since the matter was under investigation. But he added: "Leaks of sensitive, classified information are always a matter of serious concern to us."

Sen. Percy's reported statements in Moscow on the future of the West Bank drew a stinging response from three of his Senate colleagues.

Two Democrats and a Republican strongly attacked Sen. Percy in Senate speeches.

As chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Percy will replace Democrat Frank Church of Idaho, one of the Senate's strongest supporters of Israel.

Sen. Robert Packwood, an Oregon Republican, in an apparent personal criticism of Sen. Percy, said the plan for a Palestinian territory associated with Jordan and headed by Mr. Arafat "is presumptuous, arrogant and wrong. It's not the road to peace, it's the way to war."

Sen. Packwood called the PLO a front organisation financed by the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah.

Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, a Democrat from Ohio, said the PLO remained committed to terrorism as a political method, declaring, "The idea that the PLO has changed is wishful thinking."

Sen. Carl Levin, a Democrat from Michigan, said that Sen. Percy's plan, if implemented, would doom the Middle East to a perpetual state of terrorism and war.

The senators in their remarks spoke of Sen. Percy's proposal as one envisaging a Palestinian state.

But a spokesman for Sen. Percy, in response to a question, stressed that the proposal was for a "territory" on the occupied West Bank and Gaza, federated with Jordan and demilitarised for at least 25 years.

The spokesman said the word "state" implied more independence.

Paris warns Libya on Chad; French said ready to intervene

PARIS, Dec. 13 (Agencies) — France warned Libyan Jamahiriyyah today against further military intervention in Chad's civil war and said it was ready to support African states to maintain Chad's unity and independence.

A communiqué from the press office did not refer to the by name but spoke of "a deterioration of the situation due to the intervention of foreign elements."

Foreign Minister Robert Spink before the National Assembly on Thursday, however, said thousands of men under command. Officials in Chad spoke of both regular forces in Chad and of commanded "Islamic legions."

A residential statement said: "We warn against a continuation of this intervention (by elements) which imposes sufferings on the population contrary to agreements concluded between African states and the Chad parties."

The statement also warned against a continuation of this intervention (by elements) which imposes sufferings on the population contrary to agreements concluded between African states and the Chad parties.

move on to towns just north of N'Djamena that believed here to be Libyan military centres, *Libération* said.

A unit now in Djibouti would attack the northern Chad town of Faya-Largeau while a battalion at present in the Central African Republic would move across the neighbouring Chad border to march on N'Djamena from the south, the newspaper said.

French officials said intervention by France in Chad could only come about at the request of African leaders and that some sort of inter-African stand against a Libyan presence in Chad was expected shortly.

French forces have entered Chad to fight in support of the government several times since the country became independent from France in 1960.

The poverty-stricken and landlocked country has been involved in civil strife practically since independence and the latest round of fighting, which began last March, has left parts of the capital N'Djamena in ruins and divided among about a dozen armed factions.

The government of President Goukouni Oueddei recently signed a cooperation agreement

with Libya. Tripoli says it is not militarily involved in the civil war.

President Goukouni's main opponent, Mr. Hissene Habre, says his forces have captured a number of Libyans and that Libyan tanks and aircraft are

involved in the current fighting. President Goukouni's forces, backed by Libyan troops with tank and air support, launched a violent but fruitless offensive in N'Djamena in the latest round of the civil war, the French News

Agency reported yesterday. At least 20 Soviet-built T-94 tanks and a dozen jet fighter planes were thrown into battle against Mr. Habre's forces, agency reporter Salet Gaba said following a hazardous trip to the Habre-



French troops last year guarding the European quarter of N'Djamena—will they be back? (Gamma photo)

controlled section of N'Djamena. Witnesses reported that Libyan infantry followed up air and armoured attacks launched on Monday, but after three days of heavy fighting had made no substantial progress against Mr. Habre's guerrilla forces.

It was the first time since the latest phase of the war began in March that tanks have been used in the fighting.

Heavy fighting took place in the European quarter and around the French embassy, the French agency said. Witnesses reported seeing the bodies of dozens of government soldiers lying in the streets.

Subsequently, the Libyan-backed government forces bombarded the Habre-held Digue African residential area northeast of the city, causing numerous civilian casualties, witnesses were reported as saying. Several Libyan tanks were destroyed and remained as smoking wrecks in the streets, though Mr. Habre's men reported capturing several Libyan tanks intact.

In an interview published in Beirut today President Goukouni accused Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt of supporting the forces of Mr. Hissene Habre.

He told the pro-Libya weekly magazine *Al Kifah Al Arabi* that he had reported this to the Organisation of African Unity.

"I also sent envoys to Egypt, Sudan and Saudi Arabia to express denunciation of their intervention. It is these countries which are backing and cooperating with the rebels," the Chad leader said.

Referring to Libyan aid to his country, President Goukouni said, "I have said several times that we are receiving material and humanitarian aid from the Libyan Arab Republic," implicitly denying reports of Libyan military support.

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Jordan's death toll in storm reaches three

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Dec. 13 — Three persons, including a nine-year-old girl, died and four were injured during the recent snow and rain-storm, sources at the Civil Defence Department said tonight.

Since Wednesday afternoon, the department has responded to 112 emergency calls, including five fires and 50 floodings, the sources told the Jordan Times. There were "tens" of car accidents which resulted in no casualties, they said.

No accidents were reported at

Ma'an, Balqa, Amman Airport, Suweileh or Aqaba, the sources said.

The nine-year-old girl died when her house in Umm Al Nifam, near Ma'raq, collapsed. Her 85-year-old grandmother was seriously injured, with both legs broken at the thigh.

In Zarqa, a car accident claimed the life of one person and injured three.

The body of Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahmoud Hussein was found in a culvert in Wadi Al Rimam, near Mahatta Road. He had apparently been swept away by the flood waters resulting from the heavy rainfall.

The Civil Defence sources appealed to citizens to "fully cooperate with us by depending upon themselves and not reporting simple accidents which they can handle themselves."

The sources said four persons were rescued after being trapped

in an elevator in Shmeisani for some time.

The department warned of a "large hole" along the main street in Jandawil, near Bayader Wadi Seer. The 50-metre-square hole, which is about 10 metres deep, was apparently the foundation area of a construction site which was flooded by the torrential rains, making the hole indistinguishable from the shallow puddles around it.

The Jordan Times also learned that Civil Defence teams succeeded in preventing the collapse of 15 houses in Madaba which had been flooded. Two other houses were evacuated after developing structural cracks as a result of the storm.

Meanwhile, sources at the Meteorological Department said the deep depression which had caused the snow storm had moved eastward, making room for a shallow depression which has caused

heavy rainfall throughout the kingdom. The new depression is slowly moving toward the east, the sources added.

Therefore, the weather will continue to be cloudy to partly cloudy, with intermittent showers. There will be no appreciable change in temperature, the sources said.

The Public Safety Committee held a meeting today chaired by Interior Minister Suleiman Arar, at which it discussed ways of coping with the dangers resulting from the bad weather, and how to protect citizens in emergency cases.

The committee called for a halt to construction work in dangerous areas and said the concerned authorities should stop granting building licences in these areas. Local governors and district officers were requested to submit to the committee detailed reports on the general safety of the citizens in their areas, and to request all factories in the country to abide by the conditions of public safety. Strict measures will be taken against those who contravene

these instructions announced.

The committee also discussed the question of the existing pool in Madaba, a public health hazard under the present circumstances.

The meeting decided to form a committee of representatives of Amman Municipalities, ministries of municipal affairs and the environment to study the problem caused by rainfall in the city.

The 72 hours ending Saturday morning brought millimetres of rain to Amman, 106.1 mm to Jerash, 92.3 mm to Irbid, 34 mm to Ma'raq, 34 mm to Ma'an, 0.4 mm to Karak, 59 mm to Ajloun, 120 mm to Husn, 81.6 mm to Zarqa, 47.1 mm to Tafleh, 40 mm to Tafleh.

Dr. Sayegh dies in New York



Dr. Sayegh is remembered as a prominent spokesman for the Palestinian cause, who did his work mostly in the United States.

Dr. Sayegh was born in 1922 and studied at the American University of Beirut and at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. He worked at several American universities before becoming director of the Arab League office in the United States.

He was later appointed by the Kuwaiti foreign ministry to head its Palestine affairs bureau in New York, where he involved himself in U.N. activities with regard to the Palestine problem.

Dr. Sayegh was the author of several literary works, mostly dealing with the Palestine problem.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (JT) — A leading Palestinian figure and member of the Palestinian National Council, Dr. Fayez Al Sayegh, died here Thursday of a heart attack. He was 58.

Is this a plot?

IT SEEMS always to be at times when progress is being made on acquainting world public opinion with the facts about the Palestinian issue, the crux of the Middle East problem, that something comes along to confuse things.

Last year, for example, when the Palestinians were making significant strides towards having their national issue examined in all its aspects at the United Nations, along came the "Andrew Young affair," in which the former American ambassador to the U.N. was sacked for having "unauthorised contacts" with a PLO representative. Mr. Young, at the time adopted by some elements of Arab opinion as a hero and a martyr of the cause, has since gone on to become one of Israel's staunchest proponents in world forums; he went to Africa to plead with the states there to restore their relations with the Zionist state, and he has since missed no occasion to plump for a "balanced" Middle East settlement with Israel's "security" needs as the foremost consideration.

Now we have the "Charles Percy affair," in which no less than the FBI is looking into how diplomatic cables were leaked after Senator Percy's recent visit to Moscow — cables which indicated that, for reasons of statecraft as yet unclear, Mr. Percy, in his talks with the Soviet leaders, advocated the notion of a Palestinian state.

The Percy affair — whatever its circumstances turn out to be — comes at a time when Israel is highly agitated about the line-up of "pro-Israeli" and "anti-Israeli" opinion which it faces in the incoming Reagan administration in Washington, in which Mr. Percy, the veteran senator from Illinois, is expected to assume the chairmanship of the Senate foreign relations committee. In the Israeli view, Mr. Percy is high on the "enemies list" for his past record of fairly balanced voting and speaking out on the Arab-Israeli question. This obviously makes him an instant target for Israeli media hit squads, and one can only assume that this is what we are witnessing in the mysterious Percy affair.

If Mr. Percy does, perchance, happen to harbour views which are not one hundred per cent pro-Zionist, and which may even admit the fact that a people called the Palestinians exist, then he now has two options: he can stick to his principles in the face of an FBI investigation and what is bound to be an overheated media campaign against him, or he can deny all and adopt a more orthodox political persona in the hopes that this, rather than anything smacking of a principled stand, will most readily assure him a place in the political sun in the future.

It will be interesting to see which course he chooses. It will, moreover, be a measure of what the Palestinians and their supporters can expect in the way of a fair and balanced hearing from Washington in the coming administration. In the meantime, it can only be taken as a source of frustration and discouragement that the national cause of a dispossessed people — what has been called "the best case in the world" — remains the subject of cynical and fruitless manipulation in the land of justice and human rights from which so many have come to expect so much.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Jordan National Gallery, presents an exhibition of paintings by Kosovar Contemporary Artists (from Yugoslavia), at the National Gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.

Mr. Ma'an Abu Nowar, the minister of culture and youth, inaugurates a documentary exhibition which was postponed from Friday, Dec. 12, due to inclement weather, at the Aqaba Hotel lobby. The show is part of the celebration of National Archives Week.

Book display

Yarmouk University presents a Spanish book display at the university library. Books on display include a selection of works on Andalusian history, translations and modern Spanish literature.

Films

The Goethe Institute presents "In Search of Lutz", a film for children, at 7 p.m. at the institute. Tickets for JD 0.500 are available at the Haya Centre and the Goethe Institute. Proceeds go to the children of the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf in Salt.

The French Cultural Centre presents the second in its Gerard Philippe film festival, "The Beauties of Night", at 7:30 p.m., at the centre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

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Arab transport union meeting opens here

AMMAN, Dec. 13 (Petra) — Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat today called for further steps toward the establishment of joint Arab transport companies in order to facilitate trade operations both among Arab states, and between the Arab World and outside nations.

Opening the fifth board meeting of the Arab Overland Transport Union, the minister said that transport networks in the Arab World constitute an important factor in Arab economic integration, and help to bring Arab states closer together.

Also speaking at the opening session was the union's secretary general, Mr. Abdullah Al Dumur, who emphasised the importance of transport in developing the economy of the Arab World. He said the union's plan for 1981 includes the preparation of a detailed study for the establishment of an Arab overland transport academy to train staff and officials in transport operations.

The union is also making plans for the establishment of an international Arab overland transport company in cooperation with the Council of Arab Economic Unity, Mr. Dumur said.

During the two-day meeting, the participants will hear a report on the union's activities in the past year and programmes for 1981. The union, founded in 1976, aims at increasing and expanding the scope of cooperation among overland transport companies in the Arab World.



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French language classes

Registration for language classes at all levels for the first term of 1981 will take place from Tuesday, Dec. 16 to Monday, Dec. 22, 1981 and from Saturday Jan. 3 to Thursday Jan. 8, 1981.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'Y: The West Bank uprising which is escalating day after day is an expression of the sure determination of our kinsmen there to resist the occupation and to confront it, not to acquiesce to the tactics of repression and terrorism employed against them, including deportation, imprisonment, the closure of schools and the use of rifles against unarmed, innocent people.

Foreign newsmen and correspondents in the occupied territories have been able to see for themselves examples of such tactics, and to photograph school children being fired upon. This has angered the executioners. So they confiscated the films and accused these newsmen and correspondents of instigating the students to stage demonstrations.

What is taking place in the West Bank means that the steadfast kinsmen in the face of occupation are performing a major role in defending the cause. This role will enhance the effectiveness and weight of the unified Arab strategy approved at the Amman summit.

The West Bank uprising is an appeal to all sincere Arabs to join this strategy and perform their roles in its implementation. There is no room or excuse for lagging behind in the Arab march which began in Amman.

Perhaps this appeal will be heard by all the Arabs, and prompt them to join the march and perform their duties according to the unified Arab strategy approved by the Amman summit.

AL DUSTOUR: The call on the U.N. Security Council to convene to discuss again the issue of the deportation of the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul is part of a diplomatic effort which is doomed to failure, just as all other U.N. resolutions on the Palestine issue have failed because of Israel's having ignored all of these resolutions, for well over 30 years.

Even if the Security Council convenes, its hands will be tied by the United States, which will use its veto or will, at best, abstain from voting. But what would be the significance of any resolution if it is to be similar to the hundreds of other resolutions sitting in the files of the international organisation?

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir says that had Israel implemented the U.N. resolutions, it would not exist today. This is absolutely true, because the U.N. resolutions which gave Israel the privilege of existing on part of the soil of Palestine according to the 1948 partition plan did not accord it that of usurping all of Palestine, or of occupying vast areas of territory belonging to other Arab countries.

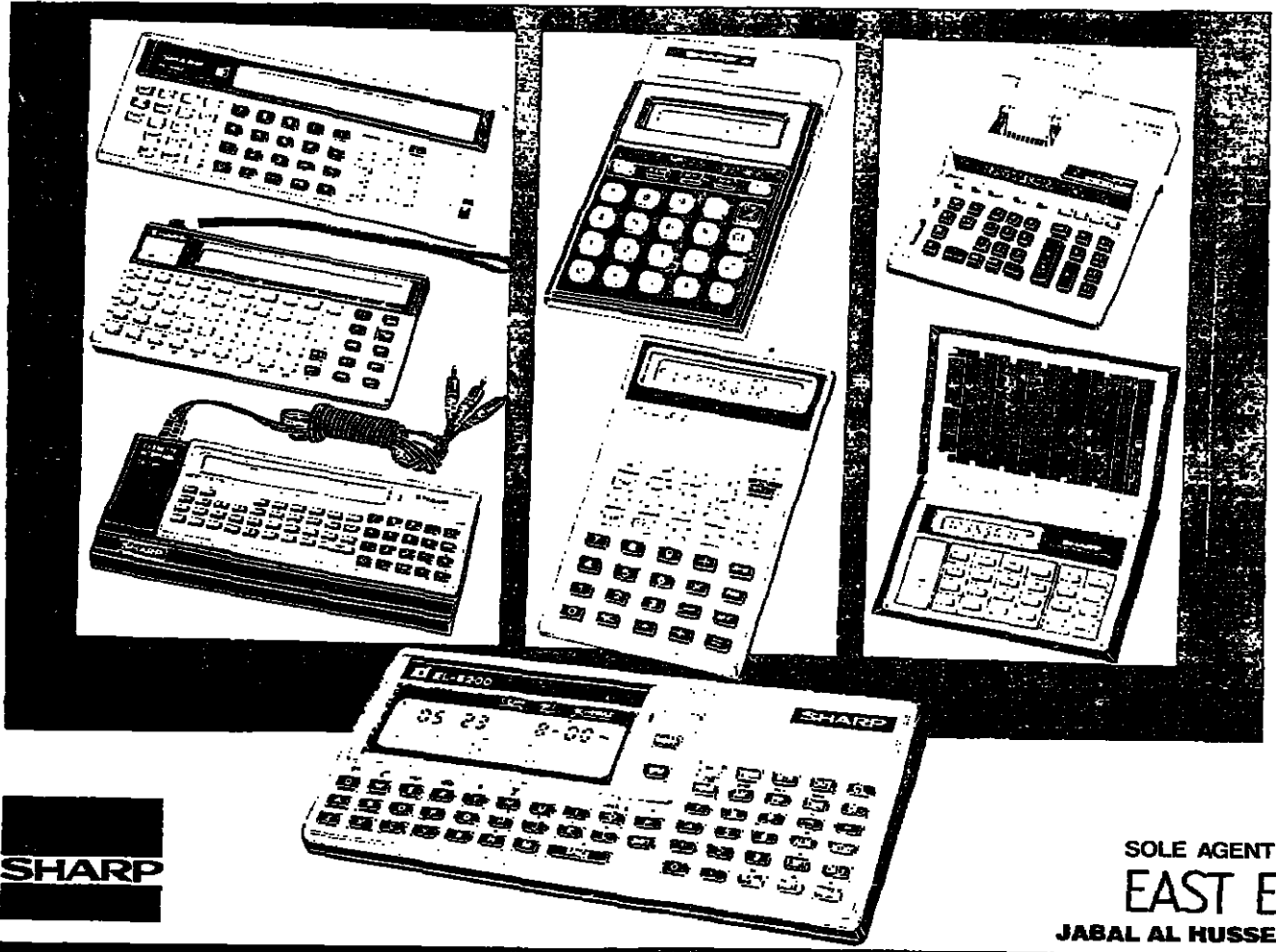
We must emphasise the fact that the regaining of Arab rights and confronting aggressive Zionist expansion depend on the Arab will, because that is the only thing capable of establishing peace and restoring rights.

Until this is achieved and until the Arab Nation awakes from its sleep, stops depending on others and overcomes its dismemberment, outside alliances and polarisation, the Palestinian people are fated to have to bear up with steadfastness and patience on their soil.

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COMPETITIVE PRICES

University counselling centre: 'We're here to help'

By Dina Matar

Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Dec. 13 — "If you are in a state of confusion, the counselling centre will help you find your way. It is the motto of the Counselling Centre at the University of Jordan," Dr. Suleiman Rihani said.

The counselling centre, one section of the university's psychology department, offers guidance and help to students who are emotionally and psychologically disturbed. Dr. Rihani said.

Dr. Rihani said that the counselling centre is not as easy as it used to be. It has changed from an open environment to a more structured one.

Dr. Rihani said that the counselling centre was established in 1977, and its doors were wide to guide students. "But it seems we did not get our aims," Dr. Rihani said.

Dr. Rihani said that the counselling centre has had some difficulty in obtaining information about students' problems. "This behaviour is typical of a society," Dr. Rihani said.

Dr. Rihani said that the counselling centre has been receiving and counselling students suffering from emotional problems over the past three years.



Dr. Suleiman Rihani, director of the University of Jordan's Counselling Centre.

range from anxiety and behavioural difficulties to sexual ones.

"I would like to point out that most problems stem from the family," Dr. Rihani remarked. He added that most families refuse to help their children with emotional problems, because they simply cannot accept the fact that "something is wrong."

According to Dr. Rihani, who himself acts as a counsellor, some

cases have turned out to be too difficult to handle. These were referred to the psychological clinics at the university hospital.

"The most difficult part of the treatment is to convince the patient that he needs help," Dr. Rihani said. The students approach the counsellors because they are aware of their problems. "But they want to be cured on the

spot," Dr. Rihani said. This causes a problem since most cases call for long-term therapy.

The treatment starts with the drawing of a "baseline" of data on each case, including the results of intelligence and personality tests, as well as a case study. Then the counsellors outline a plan of action, based on weekly conversational sessions at which the patient gradually learns to trust the counsellor.

"We try to give our patients security," Dr. Rihani said, "and obtaining their trust is the most vital part of the therapy."

"As the patient talks, he reveals some of his hidden fears and anxieties," Mr. Sabri Hammad, a counsellor at the centre, said. "To be able to talk in a relaxing atmosphere helps him a lot."

Mr. Hammad told the Jordan Times about one particularly interesting case he is currently treating. The case, typical in Jordanian society, is that of a third-year male student who is suffering from an acute fear of people — a form of paranoia — in addition to extreme shyness. Among his symptoms, the student has extreme difficulty in contacting members of the opposite sex.

"This boy's problem was traced back to his childhood days," Mr. Hammad said. The student came from a rural environment, he said, and was constantly rebuked by his father. "This problem seems simple," Mr. Hammad said, "but if he is not relieved of his fear, the case could become more complicated."

Besides simply getting the patient to talk about himself or herself in the 50-minute sessions, the counsellor often uses such techniques as role-playing. "We ask the patient to act out his responses and behaviour in everyday situations," Mr. Hammad said.

Some cases require up to 20 sessions each, at the end of which further tests are given. By com-

paring the baseline data obtained at the beginning of the treatment, and the results of the tests at the end, "we can record improvements," Mr. Hammad said.

The centre comprises three counselling rooms, equipped with sound-proof walls and one-way see-through mirrors. "These mirrors enable graduate students of psychology to view the counselling process and learn from it," Dr. Rihani said. "Sometimes we seek their help because we are short of staff," he added.

The staff of the centre, which is currently treating 15 students, comprises the director, two counsellors and a supervisor. "We need more staff," Dr. Rihani said, "because our activities have broadened this year." In its three years of activity, the centre has treated a total of 70-80 patients, he said.

Every person, at one time or another, could face a problem and need help. "People must try to accept the existence of psychological disturbances," Mr. Hammad said. "After all, the world sometimes seems on the brink of hysteria. All I can say is that we and others are here to help," he concluded.



The centre's staff try to create a relaxing atmosphere in the counselling rooms, where the patient (seen here in back view) talks with the counsellor in 50-minute sessions.

Yarmouk evening classes

offer degrees in five years

IRBID, Dec. 13 (JT) — Studying in evening classes at Yarmouk University, which began at the start of the current academic year, will be awarded their degrees after five years rather than the four years required for day students, according to the university's president, Dr. Adnan Badran.

Dr. Badran said that a total of 400 students have enrolled in night classes this year, and they get exactly the same education as day students, except as regards the number of credit hours. Evening students can take a minimum of six credit hours and a maximum of 12 in each subject, and therefore need more time to finish the required credit hours than day students, who can take a maximum of 14 credit hours.

Among the students in the evening classes, are employees of the private and public sectors, housewives and some students who have finished their compulsory military service.

According to Dr. Badran, the university's evening programme is a pioneering step in the Arab world.



Dr. Adnan Badran

Yarmouk students, staff issue magazine

IRBID, Dec. 13 (JT) — The University of Yarmouk's Language Centre this week published the second issue of its own magazine.

The periodical, entitled *Lingua*, includes articles written by faculty members and students of the various language departments at the university in English, Arabic, French, German and Spanish.

The editor, Dr. June Kane, said the magazine welcomes any "creative pieces", comments or critiques sent to the magazine for publication.

Workshop on medical education: the triangle of the teaching process

al to the Jordan Times

AN, Dec. 13 — The tenth annual Educational Workshop organized by the World Health Organization for the Eastern Mediterranean Region, which was held in Amman from Nov. 1 to 13, was considered by all its participants a decided success and a step in the promotion of medical education in the area.

Six doctors, professors from Jordan, Somalia and Sudan took part in the 14-day workshop along with seven staff members. A number of people from other countries were invited due to local circumstances.

The aim of the workshop, according to its chairman, Dr. Shaker Shubair, was to "establish an educational unit or faculty development, staff curriculum and staff development. This will bring the staff to the forefront of medical education to be applied in the teaching process."

The workshop discussed the educational cycle, Dr. Shaker said, "not only the curriculum, but also its strategies and its implementation. The workshop followed by the staff and vice versa. The workshop discussed the educational cycle, Dr. Shaker said, "not only the curriculum, but also its strategies and its implementation. The workshop followed by the staff and vice versa. The workshop discussed the educational cycle, Dr. Shaker said, "not only the curriculum, but also its strategies and its implementation. The workshop followed by the staff and vice versa."

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The training of medical doctors is a specialised discipline requiring careful attention to the precepts of educational science.

Sudan, and the University of Gezira in Wad Medani, Sudan. Their opinions on the workshop were recorded at the end of each session and at the end of each of the three sessions by means of a questionnaire that rated the responses on a five-point scale, grading the content, number of sessions, level of difficulty, educational methods and relevance of the workshop.

High difficulty level

The response in all categories was favourable, except for level of difficulty. This was thought to be due to the low educational standard of the participants, the difficulty of application of the topics under discussion, or perhaps to difficulty in communication on the part of the staff of the workshop.

Full details of the workshop were recorded and compiled in a comprehensive 60-page report that was sent to WHO, which will in turn send copies to all the participants.

Perhaps the most interesting project in medical education that will come as a result of the workshop is the creation, in the near future, of a medical education centre at the University of Jordan, to serve both Jordan and its neighbouring countries. "The decision to establish such a centre," Dr. Shaker said, "has already been taken, and we are in the process of building up the structure. We hope it will open by next semester."

"We need such a centre," he said, "to train our professors in a local workshop before sending off those who wish to go abroad for further and finer exposure to

advanced medical education. From now on, all staff on our medical faculty (at the University of Jordan) will have to take a course in medical education. So far, all of them without exception have showed a desire to go through it."

Educational speciality

Is there anything so special in the teaching of medicine that requires a special educational system? "No," answered Dr. Shaker. But the "medical faculty happens to be the first university faculty to respond to the educational science. All over the world, medical education is the only specialised branch in education," he said — meaning it is the only branch with specialised training for instructors.

Dr. Shaker took part in a number of workshops on medical education in Shiraz, Dundee, Khartoum, Syria and Jordan before his recent one-year stint of training at the Medical Centre of the University of Illinois Centre of Educational Development, where he obtained his Master's degree in medical education (making him the only Jordanian with an M.A. in that speciality). He now serves as an assistant professor of internal medicine at the university hospital.

Already 15 out of the 60 staff members of the medical faculty at the university have gone participated in medical education workshops. "Exposure to a proper scientific approach in medical education is absolutely necessary in order to sensitize the teacher to the needs of the students, so they can become active learners and

not merely the passive receivers of a transfer of information," Dr. Shaker said.

"We are looking forward to another medical education workshop in three to four months time," he said. "We're asking WHO to sponsor another local workshop, so that we can train the rest of our staff. We also hope," Dr. Shaker concluded, "that WHO will be able to help us financially in the establishment of our centre."

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION INVITATION TO TENDER NO TCC 15/80

1. The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the provision, installation and commissioning of TDM Systems.
2. Agents can obtain a copy of the tender documents from: The secretary of the Tender Committee, Telecommunications Corporation, Third Circle, Jabal Amman, against payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 50. The latest date for bid submission to the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman is 2 p.m. on Saturday, Jan. 31, 1981.

Tender documents include:

- Section 1. Instructions to bidders.
- Section 2. Requirement specifications.
- Section 3. Technical specification.
- Section 4. General conditions of contract.

*Plus Addendum No. 1.

Director General
Eng. Mohammad Shahed Ismail


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1. Sales manager for computer products.

Minimum of five to ten years experience in supporting and marketing computer products in the Middle East. Applicants must have managerial experience and be fluent in English.

2. Sales representative for computer products.

Minimum of three to five years in supporting and marketing computer products in the Middle East. This position requires good communication capabilities with high-level people. Applicants must have excellent command of English.

3. Systems engineer.

This position requires in-depth knowledge of system software concepts. Programming is essential and marketing capabilities an asset. All applicants must have minimum of three to five years in IBM system software and be fluent in English.

4. Customer engineers

This position requires professional engineers in the computer field with a minimum of three to five years experience. Engineers will be maintaining systems to the board and chip level. Applicants must be fluent in English.

For all the above positions, salary is negotiable and a B.Sc. degree is a plus. Career opportunities are also available.

Interviews will be held at Jerusalem Advertising Agency (next to Commodore Hotel) on the following dates:

Dec. 14 from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Dec. 15 from 8:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JORDAN TIMES Middle East Monitor

Soviets reported ferrying Addis troops

CAIRO: Soviet gunboats are ferrying Ethiopian forces to the African nation's latest battlefield against rebels seeking independence for the war-torn and strategically located Eritrea Province, a spokesman for one of the rebel groups says.

And low-flying Ethiopian planes, according to the spokes-

man, have in the past month begun dropping toy-like "booby bombs" over the rebel-held, mountain villages where an on-and-off war for independence has been waged since Ethiopia annexed the former Italian colony of Eritrea in 1962.

A number of reports suggest the Soviet-backed Ethiopian regime

of Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam has launched a new offensive to wipe the Eritrean rebels from their Horn of African region that has become a standoff point in East-West relations.

The Soviet Union is establishing a naval base in the Dahlak islands, set in the southern Red Sea, within sight of Eritrea, while the United States is establishing its own naval facility 800 kilometres to the south at Berbera, Somalia. Ethiopia, whose military is said to be propped up by Cuban and Russian advisers, has for years accused its neighbour to the north, pro-Western Sudan, of aiding the Eritreans.

The Soviet-flag vessels are for the first time making an appearance in the Ethiopian campaign, rushing Col. Mengistu's units into tiny, rebel-held ports near Ethiopia's coastal frontier with Sudan, says Mr. Taha Nur, chief of foreign relations for the Eritrean Liberation Front -- People's Liberation Forces (ELF-PLF).

Mr. Nur claims also that the Soviets forcibly removed some 3,000 Eritreans from their Dahlak island home. The year-long deportation campaign was said by

Mr. Nur to rid the Red Sea island of rebels who might sabotage Soviet construction.

Mr. Nur said in an interview at his group's Cairo offices that the assaults from the Red Sea represent one of three fronts on which the Ethiopians are mounting their offensive. The other two, he said, are from the west and south.

He said the booby bombs, similar to those reportedly being littered by Soviet airplanes over rebel territories in Afghanistan, explode when handled.

Few westerners are allowed into Eritrea. And there was no independent confirmation of Mr. Nur's claims. His group in the past, though, has been reliable in reporting developments from the region.

\$1m gift for Fahd in Lahore

LAHORE: Pakistan's military government has given presents of livestock and hunting birds to Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd which foreign agricultural experts said were valued at about \$1 million.

The gifts were given Thursday at a horse and cattle show in Lahore, capital of Punjab province, on the last day of the prince's official visit to Pakistan.

The most valuable part of the gift was 12 hunting falcons. A good bird can fetch from \$20,000 to \$100,000, the experts said.

In October police recovered three hunting falcons, purchased by King Khalid of Saudi Arabia in Pakistan for an estimated \$300,000, which had been stolen from his agent in Lahore.

The government's other gifts to the crown prince were four thoroughbreds, six cows, four camels and nine sheep, all bred from leading local and foreign stock. (R)

New premier in Mauritania

NOUAKHOTT: President Mohammed Khokna Ould Haidalla today appointed a new prime minister in a move to set up democratic institutions in the country.

The new prime minister is Sid Ahmad Ould B'Neijara, 33, who was minister for finance and commerce from July 1978 to April 1979. Before his new appointment, he was governor of the Dakhlet Nouadhibou region, the country's economic centre.

President Haidalla previously held the post of prime minister. (R)



Said Al Faisal

Prince Saud to visit Italy

ROME: Prince Saud Al Faisal, the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, will pay an official visit to Italy, Dec. 19-20, the Italian Foreign Ministry announced Saturday. (AP)

Gulf tops U.S. official's military list

WASHINGTON: The Carter administration's defence research chief has advised the incoming Reagan administration to act urgently to overcome U.S. limitations in sending major military forces to the Arabian Gulf.

Dr. William J. Perry said, "We urgently need to become better prepared than we are for the possibility of military action in that part of the world."

Dr. Perry, who will leave office when Mr. Ronald Reagan becomes president on Jan. 20, said Wednesday that short-term measures to bolster U.S. military capability in the Gulf area have been effective.

But, he said, these measures "have involved redeploying forces from other areas," referring to the diversion of carriers and other significant naval power from the Mediterranean and the Western Pacific to the Indian Ocean-Arabian Sea area.

"Long-term programmes are needed to provide greatly increased airlift capability and lightweight mobile weapons for the new light armoured divisions," Dr. Perry said. "All of these programmes are only in the embryonic stage and will need major attention for the next few years."

Dr. Perry gave this advice to his as-yet undesignated Republican successor in a talk to the American Defence Preparedness Association.

That talk amounted to a report on the four years of the Carter administration's performance in trying to strengthen military power. Dr. Perry also offered a series of suggestions on where the new leaders of the Defence Department should focus their attention.

"Our emphasis on advanced technology has been an outstanding success, I believe, with major achievements in precision-guided munitions, stealth technology and microelectronics," Dr. Perry said.

While claiming success in such strategic programmes as the Cruise missile development and Trident submarine-launched missile programmes, Dr. Perry acknowledged there are "unresolved problems remaining" with the MX mobile missile programme and construction of giant new submarines to fire the Trident missile.

He appeared to caution the Reagan administration against any more delay in key decisions on deploying the MX missile, which the Carter administration considers essential to neutralise a growing Soviet threat to fixed, land-based Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles.

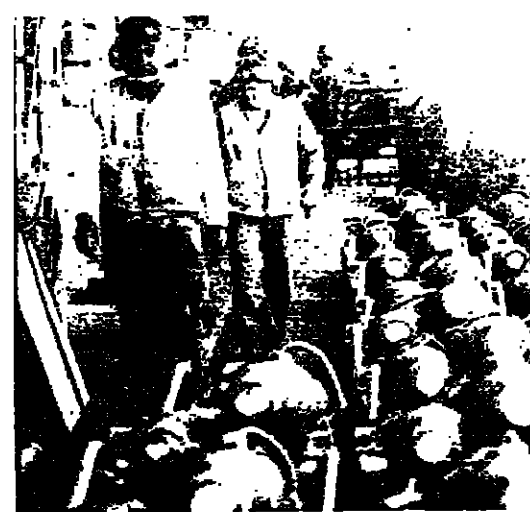
Saying that the administration has made "major technical and political achievements" in the MX programme so far, Dr. Perry said he believes the MX "is still very much at risk."

Referring indirectly to Mr. Reagan's reservations about the current plan to deploy 200 MX missiles among some 4,600 horizontal shelters in Utah and Nevada, Dr. Perry said the new administration will have to make an early decision "about whether they agree with our judgment on the MX."

Dr. Perry acknowledged, as have other defence officials, that the Pentagon is still grappling with production problems with the first Trident submarine.

"We still do not have a Trident submarine in the operational force, and we still cannot predict with confidence the date by which that is going to happen," Dr. Perry said.

The builder of the first Trident submarine, the Ohio, has expressed confidence that it will meet its currently projected delivery date next June 29. The submarine already is more than two years late in meeting the original production schedule. (AP)



Crewmen and bombs aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier 'Midway', which President Carter sent to the Gulf from the Indian Ocean in November 1979.



Constantine Mitsotakis

Greek, Turkish aides confer

BRUSSELS: The foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey met here Saturday and agreed to make every effort to settle problems between the two countries, a joint communiqué said.

The two members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) have been at odds over delineation of the Aegean continental shelf and control of air space in the area.

Greece's Mr. Constantine Mitsotakis told a news conference that the airspace problem was likely to be solved more easily.

Mr. Ilter Turkmen of Turkey said the question would be discussed by the two countries' military representatives to NATO. (R)

Mustafa Khalil to attend Israeli Labour meeting

TEL AVIV: Mr. Mustafa Khalil, the former Egyptian prime minister, is expected to attend the opening session of the convention of Israel's Labour Party in Jerusalem next Wednesday, Israel Radio reported Friday.

Mr. Khalil would represent Egypt's ruling National Democratic Party, which he has been deputy chairman since President Anwar Sadat reshuffled the Egyptian government earlier this year.

The main task at the Labour Party convention is to choose the party's leader and candidate for prime minister in the November 1981 parliamentary election. Party Chairman Shimon Peres is expected to defeat a challenge by former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin. (AP)

Bali's security forces on special OPEC alert

BALI: Security forces went on special alert here Friday to prevent the entry of anyone seeking to disrupt next week's ministerial conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Brig. Gen. Dading Kalbuadi, local military commander, told land, sea and air force units to maintain extra vigilance at all entry points against guerrillas disguised as tourists visiting this holiday island.

Gen. Kalbuadi said "certain people" might try to come to Bali with the aim of frustrating the conference.

Ministers from 13 oil producing countries, two of them at war with

each other, will be meeting at a luxury cottage complex to consider possible new oil prices. (R)

Hammadi in Nepal for talks

FATHMANDU: Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'udun Hammadi arrived here Friday for a three-day official visit during which he will hold talks with Nepalese leaders on bilateral issues and the Gulf war.

A Nepalese foreign ministry spokesman said his country would request Iraq to increase its present commitment of 140,000 tonnes of crude oil next year. (R)

Iraqi oil aide due in Japan on Dec. 21

TOKYO: Iraqi Oil Minister Taweh Abdul Karim will begin a five-day visit to Japan on Dec. 21 for talks on bilateral cooperation, the Iraqi embassy has announced.

Oil industry sources said the minister was expected to discuss resuming shipments of Iraqi oil to Japan, which were suspended shortly after the Gulf war started.

Before the war, Iraq shipped about 390,000 barrels of crude oil a day to Japan, seven per cent of the country's total needs.

The embassy said Mr. Abdul Karim hoped to meet Japan's international trade and industry minister, Mr. Rokusuke Tanaka, and to address businessmen. (R)

Polisario claims 123 Moroccan soldiers killed

ALGIERS: Western Saharan guerrillas said they killed 123 Moroccan soldiers and wounded a similar number in a 24-hour clash with Moroccan army units last Monday and Tuesday.

In a communiqué issued last night, the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas said the clash took place in the Jbel area of southern Morocco, where heavy fighting has been reported by both sides since mid-September.

The guerrillas are fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara from Morocco.

Afghan rebels accuse Pak of diverting foreign military

NEW DELHI: Pakistan is accused in a leaflet circulating in Kabul of diverting to its own forces foreign military aid intended for the Afghan insurgents, according to a report from Afghanistan Saturday.

The *Shabnama*, or "night letter," as rebel-origined leaflets are called, also attacked as an unfriendly act India's abstention from the November U.N. General Assembly vote in which 111 countries favoured withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The report quoted the leaflet as saying that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has not heeded reports from her Kabul ambassador that 1 million Afghans have been killed and a larger number have left the country since an estimated 85,000 Soviet troops arrived one year ago.

Machel ends 5-day visit to Algeria

ALGIERS: Mozambique President Samora Machel left Friday after a five-day official visit to Algeria, the Algerian news agency reported. (R)

The report from Kabul did not identify the arms allegedly diverted to Pakistan or their source. Pakistan, the United States and other countries have constantly denied Soviet and Kabul charges of arming the Muslim rebels fighting the pro-Moscow Afghan government.

The Kabul source also said Soviets aided by Vietnamese troops lost 1,500 men and hundreds of vehicles in a fifth attempt this month to capture rebel-held Panjshir Valley in northeastern Afghanistan. As before, the offensive failed, the source said.

There was no independent confirmation of heavy new fighting in Panjshir Valley or of the presence of Vietnamese troops with the Russians.

Soviet and Vietnamese combat teams and air units launched the offensive the last week of November, bombarding the mountains for several days, then airlifting troops to the ridges, the report said. But the offensive bogged down at Rokha, 40 kilometres into the narrow long valley, the same as at least four earlier attacks this year, it added.

The valley has become a graveyard for many Soviet and Vietnamese soldiers, the report said, not giving rebel casualties. Following the latest defeat, the Soviets stepped up air attacks against the valley, bombarding its villages day and night, the source said, quoting travellers from the area. Nearly half of the houses in

Rokha were or badly damaged.

The account, however, did not mention the Russian military aid that another unlikely belief is that snow has no ridges.

Panjshir, diagonally, Afghanistan's important route along the frontier and the Soviet Union reported in rebel 1978, when Af Marxist government power. (AP)

Pipe box found in D.C. off

WASHINGTON: was found early 1 Palestine Informal and defused, police.

The office, at N.W., was searched found after a writ received about 12 Washington Office International, a police said.

Police said the tained black pow

Egypt's 'tame' oppos under attack from S

CAIRO: Egypt's legal opposition parties are coming under attack from President Anwar Sadat and are complaining government pressure is undermining their struggle for voice.

From their birth, the three parties have been dubbed: "tame" opposition, which existence helped justify Mr. Sadat's speech Egypt as a "democratic oasis" in the Arab World.

It has been debated whether they command more backing among opponents of the government, and the hopelessly outnumbered in the People's Assembly, where Sadat supporters control 350 of 392 seats.

But in recent months the opposition press has grown spoken and some of the criticism has been of a person.

Mr. Sadat, who has always made clear that Egypt's position had its limits, is now suggesting the opposition overstepping the mark. (R)

NOTICE

The Philippine Embassy announces that its is scheduled for Thursday, Dec. 11 from 7:30 to 8:30 at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel has been postponed to Sunday, Dec. 14 from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. same place.

Libyan exiles form anti-Qadhafi front

CAIRO: Libyan exiles have announced the formation of an organisation dedicated to the overthrow of Col. Muammar Qadhafi and said it was backed by their country's deposed royal family.

Mr. Mustafa Al Burki, leader of the organisation called the Libyan National League, said it would give aid to an estimated 25,000 Libyans living in Egypt, maintain contact with other emigres and "do what we can to overthrow Qadhafi."

The league opened its offices in a two-storey villa in a quiet residential side-street of West Cairo.

The ceremony was attended by a member of the family of ex-king Idris of Libya, but organisers asked that his name not be published for security reasons.

The 90-year-old king has been living in Egypt since an army coup in 1969 that toppled the Libyan monarchy and brought Col. Qadhafi to power.

Egypt and Libya fought a brief border war in 1977 and have been waging a propaganda campaign against each other. (R)

Fourth execution in Turkey since coup

ANFARA: Left-wing militant was executed in Ankara's central civilian prison early Saturday for shooting a soldier during a demonstration last February, it was announced.

Erdal Eren, a 19-year-old high school graduate, is the fourth political extremist to be executed

since the armed forces took power in Turkey on Sept. 12.

Eren's death sentence, imposed by a military tribunal, was approved late yesterday by the five-man ruling National Security Council.

Eren was found guilty of shooting a soldier in the back when troops arrived to break up a left-wing demonstration in Ankara's residential Ayranci quarter last February.

Prison officials said Erdal Eren had been brought under heavy military guard to the capital's main civilian prison, where he was hanged.

Eren's body was taken to Ankara's Karsiyaka cemetery one hour later and buried before daylight after a simple religious ceremony, the officials said. They did not say whether Eren's family was allowed to be present at the burial.

Turkey's military leaders have repeatedly stated that they were determined to eradicate terrorism, which had been killing an average of 22 people a day in the months before the September coup.

Turkey had not hanged a criminal for eight years before the coup. But on Oct. 8, less than a month after Gen. Kenan Evren took control of the country, two terrorists were hanged.

The next hanging came on Oct. 26 when Serdar Soyergim, a 22-year-old leftist, was hanged for killing a rightist rival. (Agencies)

Japan trade and industry aide visits Saudi Arabia

JEDDAH: Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry, Rokusuke Tanaka arrived in Riyadh Friday for a three-day official visit to Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Minister of Commerce Saleiman Abdul Aziz Al Salim said in a welcome address that Japan was the kingdom's second main trading partner after the United States.

He also said Japan was an important partner in Saudi petrochemical industries. (R)



Mohammad Abdo Yamani

Saudi food subsidies up 275%

JEDDAH: Government food subsidies rocketed 275 per cent in the first half of this year compared with the same period of last year, Information Minister Mohammad Abdo Yamani said this week.

In a statement to the Saudi Press Agency, the minister said the government increased subsidies for major items to 1.5 billion riyal (\$450 million) in the first six months of 1980, from 400 million riyals (\$120 million) in the same period last year.

He gave as an example a powdered milk subsidy of 2.5 riyals (about 70 cents) for one kilogramme.

The minister added that subsidies would be maintained as long as the prices of imported food remained high "to relieve the citizens of the high cost of living and to stabilise the country's economic and social structures."

Dr. Yamani said the government's policy provided for stockpiling strategic foodstuffs for at least six months. Major items subsidised by the government include fats, oils, flour, rice, sugar, cement, water, electricity and petroleum products. (R)

PETRA As Of December 1
Nightly But Monday's

DINNER IS SERVED ELEGANTLY
AT
PETRA NIGHT CLUB

A menu to please any gourmet.
An excellent wine list and the courteous service that marks a fine restaurant with

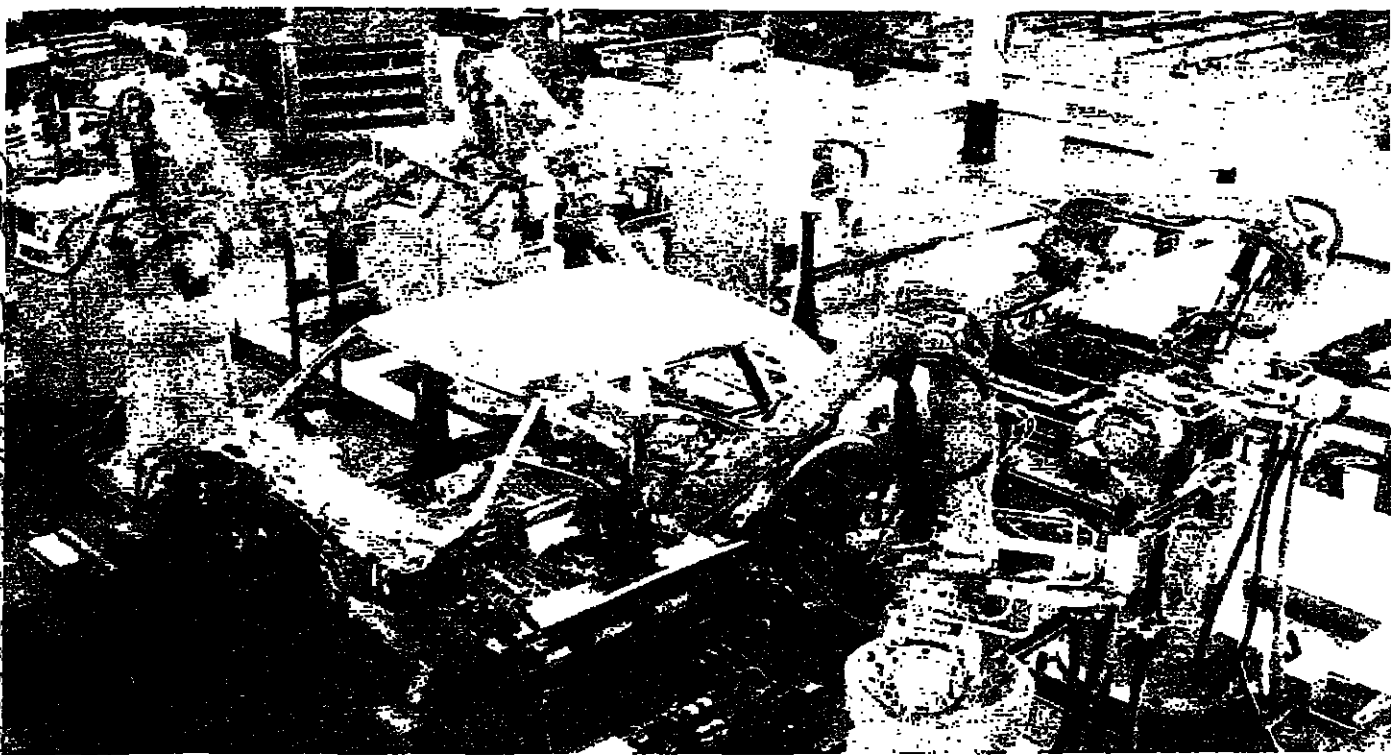
THE HOT CITY DANCERS SHOW

MARCO MARIANA BAND

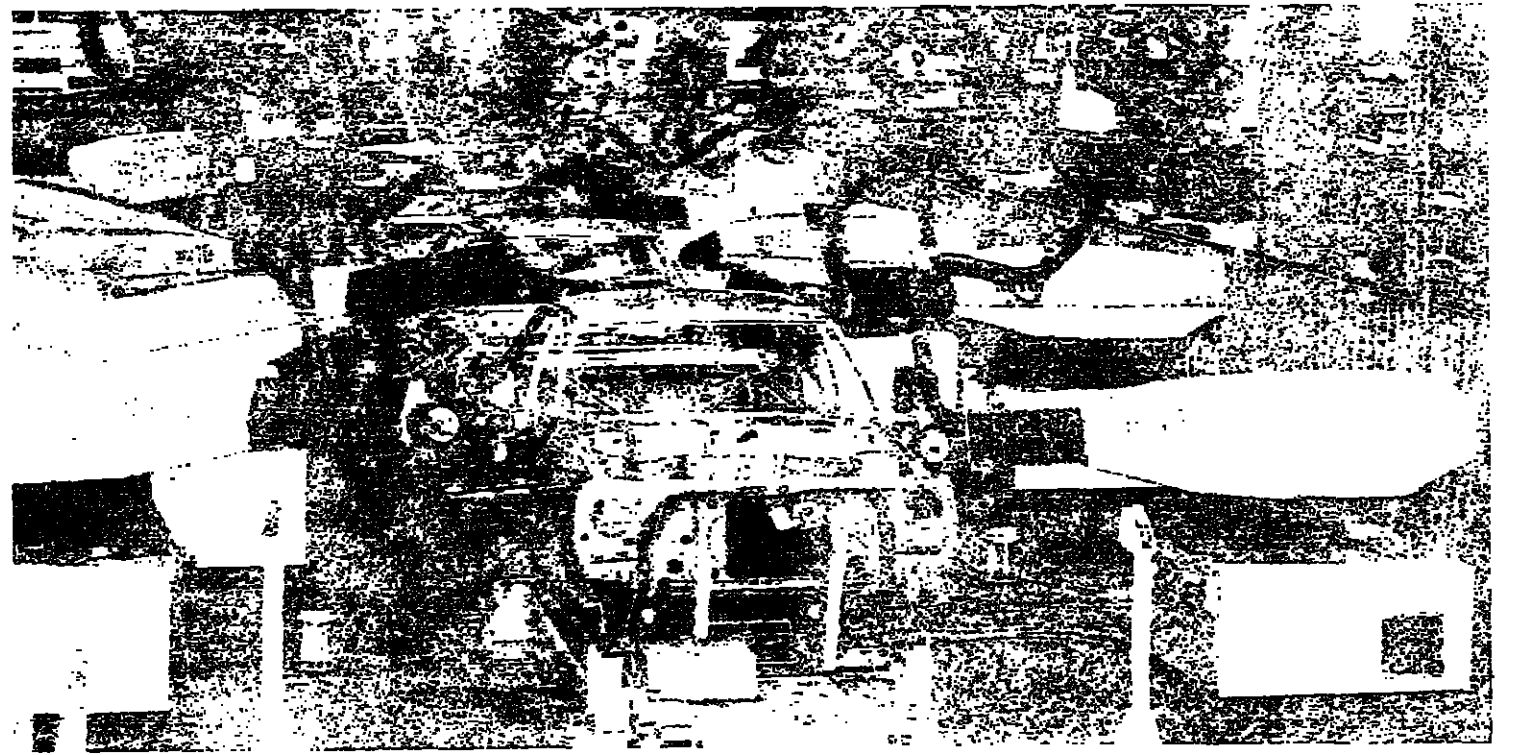
From 11:00pm till 2:00am
For Reservation Call 6100004

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صالح شيرازي بالاس

هكذا من الأصل



At the Ford plant in Michigan, robots work 10 times as fast as humans.



Robots at Nissan plant in Japan weld auto bodies. The Japanese now operate more than half the robots in the world.

The robot revolution that is transforming the working world

Robots silently gliding across the living room floor vacuuming the carpet, dusting the furniture, and then whisking the kitchen to wash the dishes? An unlikely scene in our home.

Robots to do undersea drilling exploration for precious minerals, robotic arms and legs for the crippled, mobile robots to manufacture products in an ideal sphere such as deep space, coal in deep mines? A reality in the near future.

Robots examining the damage of a radioactive Three Mile Island, painting manufactured parts, moving into storehouses, selecting, then carrying materials to factory assembly lines, uniform welds on automobiles, working daily in high radiation, dangerous areas in space? A reality.

The use of robotics, the use of robots in industry, has begun and eventually affect Saudi Arabia. The chair you are sitting on with other items in the office may have been with the help of a robot.

These robots are greatly different than science fiction has imagined us to envision — the humanoid type which can outwit their human masters. The simplest and most common presently is a limited robotic which is controlled by computer. Used mainly in repetitive work, the arm has the ability to grasp, pivot, sense, calculate error in simplest terms.

One function of this station-machine is to put a nut on a moving along an assembly line. Each operation consists of picking up the nut, placing the nut on the turning the nut the correct way, turning the nut for a tight fit, finally releasing it to pre-prepare the next cycle. The process is incredibly tedious for a human being and inevitably leads to errors in concentration and products.

Robot, then, could be defined as an automated computer. Robotics is an advanced manufacturing technology necessary for control and quality control. Robots are the key to survival in manufacturing.

Mr. B.J. Sturman, President of Westinghouse in Saudi Arabia, said. An internal giant, Westinghouse is heavily investing in robotics in the U.S. and now has 50 robots working in its

U.S. plants. Another reason for this investment is that statistics indicate the U.S. will face a severe labour shortage by the year 2000. Robots in industry today range from the simple arm to those that can move around to perform routine tasks.

Recently a robot replaced two workers in a hazardous, fatiguing atmosphere in a Westinghouse lighting factory. Tungsten, an element used in the filaments of light bulbs comes to the factory in rods where it must then be treated and processed before the factory uses it in the tiny strands which bulbs require. The raw tungsten must be placed into a 1600 degree C soaking furnace, then removed, one rod at a time, before further processing. Prior to the introduction of the robot, these procedures were done by workers with tongs, a dangerous, uncomfortable task.

"From a worker's point of view this has always been a dirty, undesirable job," Mr. Sturman said. "From management's point of view the result has been a source of variable quality, a high rate of scrap, injury, and worker turnover, in spite of the fact that it is a high-paying job."

Thus, although some jobs are lost, they are the undesirable jobs and jobs robots can do best, Mr. Sturman said. Others at Westinghouse in the U.S. include die-casting of motor parts, and removing flooring panels from assembly lines and stacking them for binding and shipping.

The rate is five 25-pound panels a minute. Another application is in a Westinghouse gas turbine plant where a robot loads and unloads very heavy diaphragm blades.

To date, however, Japan has been more aggressive in the application of robotics. As the world's leader in industrial robots, the country's industry experts expect them to become a major export item.

"Only 3 or 4 per cent of Japan's robots are sold abroad now, but by 1985 that proportion will jump to 20 per cent and many of them will be sold in the United States, industry sources predict," Arab News

has reported.

A major factor in the development of robotics is that Japan's industry has no real tradition. After World War II and the destruction of the nation's economy, the Japanese had to build from nothing except a willing work force and U.S. aid. Unlike the U.S., then, Japan has less innate resistance to automation and robotics.

The evolution of Japan and Saudi Arabia, while far from being parallel, nonetheless has some similarities. The kingdom is also a relative newcomer to manufacturing and has no industrial tradition. It does not have trade unions which often see robotics only in terms of job losses. The Saudi government has determined that it must develop other industries to prepare for the day when the supply and demand of petroleum declines.

Mr. Sturman said. "The Saudi Arabia is ever going to manufacture for export, investment will have to favour machinery and other capital items rather than labour since the indigenous labour force is small compared to the tasks ahead."

"One of the key problems in Saudi Arabia is the shortage of manpower," Mr. Sturman said. "We are predicting a shortage in the United States by the year 2000. It's upon them (Saudi Arabia) now. Robotics aren't far enough advanced where we could bring in a shipment of robots and send men back. But it's going to come."

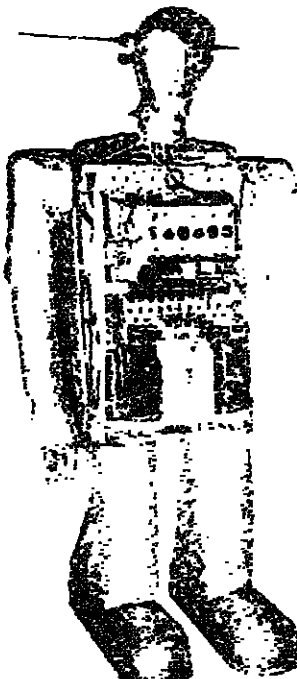
In Europe, France has just launched a project to speed up the development of robotics in industry. "L'Action Robotique Avancee" (ARA) is the result of the signing of an agreement between several organisms of public research, such as the Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, and two big firms, Renault and Telemeccanique. For Professor Giralt, who attended the birth of "Hilare", "the most intelligent robot in France", the ARA represents an official recognition of robot methods, which, in one stroke, have received a supplementary credit of some 20 million francs for the next four years. This extra money, says Mr. Giralt, will enable France to rise to a top place in a domain in which competition is sure to be fierce between the great industrialised countries.

At the same time, robots and automation methods are entering the university world: for the first time, last September, 12 engineers' diplomas in automation were handed to the students by Professor Farreny, who is in charge of this discipline at Toulouse University. There is little doubt that these engineers will quickly find jobs in the robot field, which is evidently going to be a prosperous and important sector of industry in the future.

A good example of what can be achieved is the spectacular reconversion of a clock-making company in Besancon. Ten years ago, "Sormel", realising that the clock and watch-making sector would decline, but wishing to use its knowhow in precision engineering, went ahead with the making of equipment for automatic assembly — the ancestors of the robots whose originality is to be able to adapt to all kinds of manufacture very quickly: electric relays, armament, lighters, automobiles, electric household goods, etc.

Today, this little firm of 125 persons has become one of the top European firms in this domain. In addition, a large part of its turnover figure comes from exports: in 1978, it won an "export Oscar" in the category of equipment goods.

The next step in the development of robotics is something those in the business call "artificial intelligence," according to Mr. John Anderson, director of operations for Show America. Mr.



Some robots have an inherent tendency to chase goals, a scene from a Universal film of 1941. More recent, a Swiss robot of 1930s model from 1932 London exhibition.

Anderson was at the Ramada Hotel in Doha, displaying a promotional mobile robot during American week at the invitation of Westinghouse of Saudi Arabia.

Artificial intelligence can be illustrated by noting the differences between machines playing chess and backgammon, a game in which probability changes with every move. Chess-playing computers have been around for several years. All the logic or information used is written into a programme and put in the computer. In backgammon the odds change each time a player rolls the dice and any of the 36 combinations can come up. Artificial intelligence in the robot-computer "looks ahead" to determine what an opponent might do with his next roll of the dice. Thus, artificial intelligence deals with the "What if?" and is the first step toward true thinking, Mr. Anderson explained.

The present inability of robots to "think" is, in short, the problem with developing the science fiction household robot. It cannot yet answer the "What if?" question. What kind of feedback does the robot get if something goes wrong... say, the table it is dusting falls down? What does the robot do about it?

One aspect of robots which certainly is not hypothetical was the interest Mr. Anderson and his promotional robot stirred during American week. With Mr. Anderson hidden and operating the tour-robot curiosity by radio remote control, the robot moved around the Ramada "talking" to visitors, and moving its "arm" and blinking the multicolored lights on its "chest." Valued at around \$10,000, the personable, yellow, attraction was impressive. Its ability to arouse interest in robotics and soften the coming of an age of robotics to a sometimes wary public is part of industry's public relations philosophy.

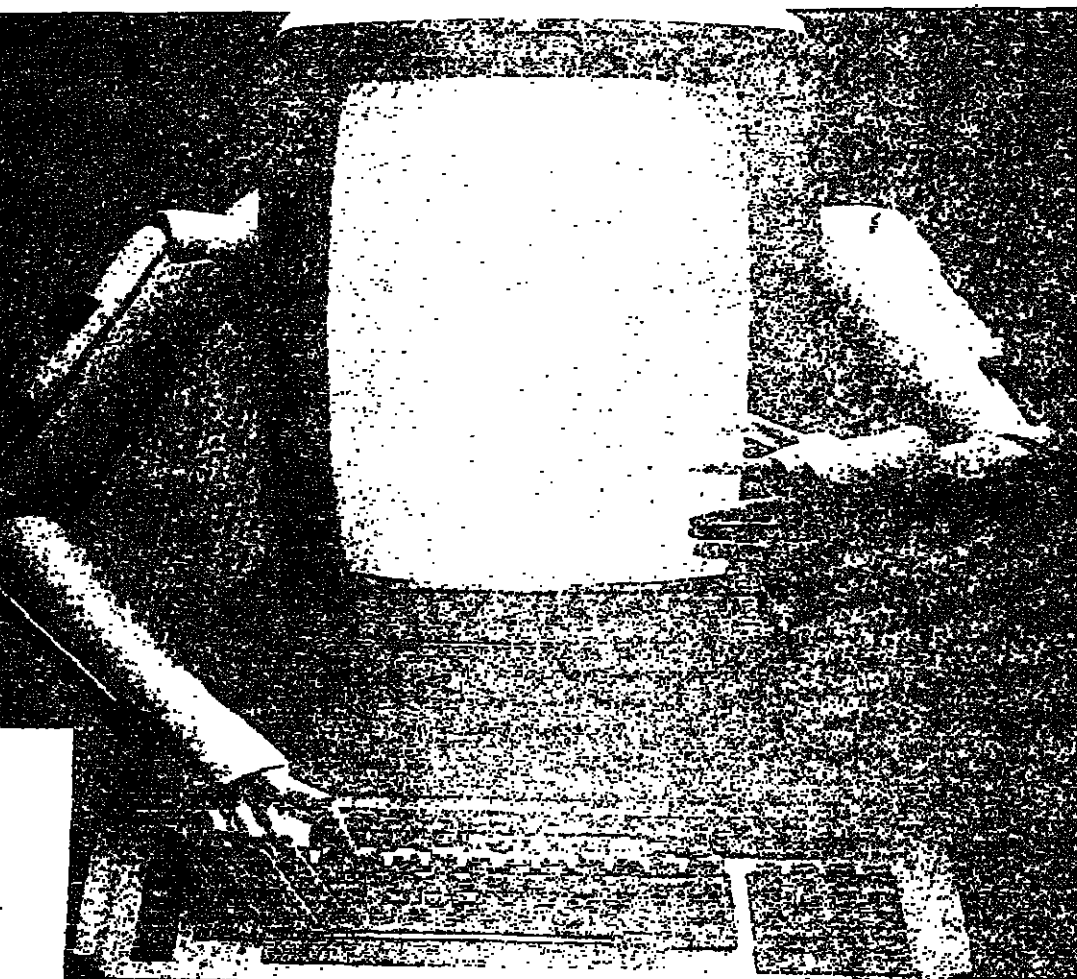
Westinghouse alone plans to have 200 robots in industry within the next few years as part of its several hundred million dollar investment in technology, Mr. Sturman said.

And yet, the tantalising question is whether robots will become too advanced. Could they take over the world or dehumanise man, as several artists have warned?

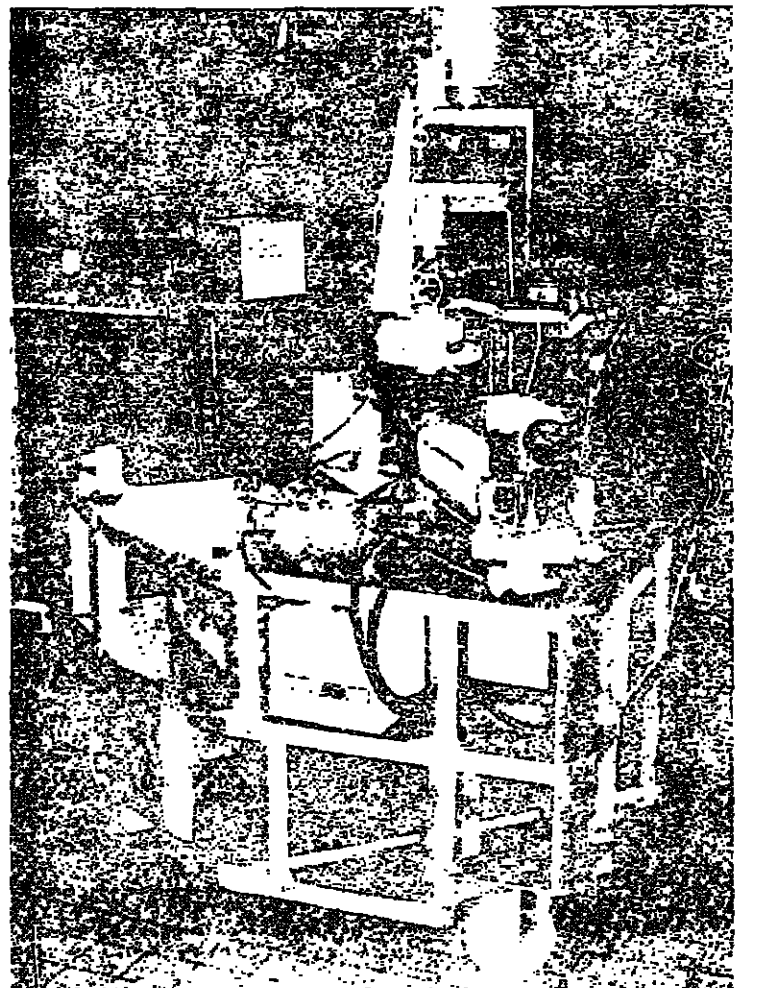
— From Saudi Business, French Broadcasting, Time and Newsweek

THE TERM robot comes from the Czech word for forced labour and was invented by Karel Capek and popularised in his "fantastic melodrama" of 1921, R.U.R., which stood for Rossum's Universal Robots. These robots look and behave like people and work twice as hard, but since "God hasn't the least notion of modern engineering," as Rossum's general manager puts it, the robots have been built without such impractical attributes as feeling or a soul. First they do all the world's work, then they wage all the world's wars, then they rebel and destroy their makers. "You are not as strong as the robots, you are not as skillful as the robots," says the leader of the rebellion. "I want to be master."

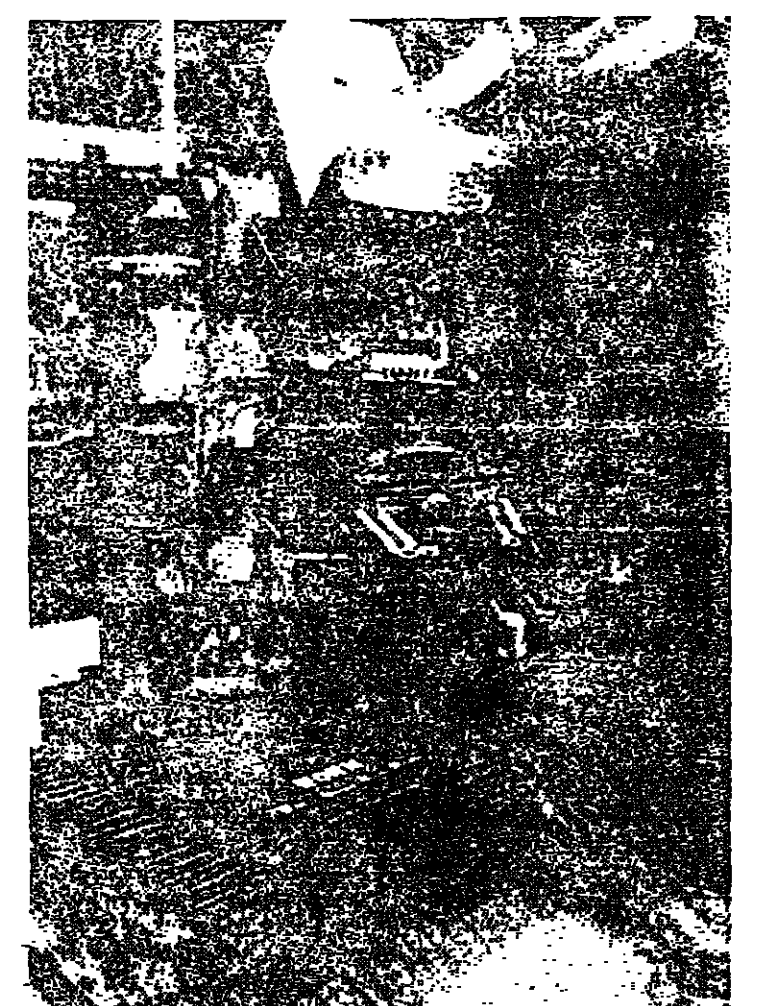
From Time magazine



The shape of things to come (from Newsweek)



Machines like this are being used in precision engineering in France.



Robot being tested at a plutonium works.



The wires that form the 'brain' of a robot.

JAPAN	10,000
UNITED STATES	3,000
WEST GERMANY	850
SWEDEN	600
ITALY	500
POLAND	360
FRANCE	200
NORWAY	200
BRITAIN	185
FINLAND	130
U.S.S.R.	25

Figures are 1979 estimates

WHERE THE ROBOTS ARE

Hollywood's view of the robot world.

Sadat approves Qattara project

Egypt's power from the desert

QATTARA DEPRESSION, Egypt, Dec. 13 (R) — Only stray camels and oil prospectors really know the Qattara Depression. But by the year 2000, Egyptian planners believe this huge basin in the Sahara desert will be a shimmering lake and a source of electric power.

A geological fluke, the marshy depression falls to 135 metres below sea level. It is a fossil-strewn, wind-eroded dent 290 kilometres long and 120 kilometres wide, in the world's crust close to where the allied army routed the German forces of General Erwin Rommel in one of the major battles of World War II.

The government has given approval in principle for a hydro-electric power scheme here that would be the most ambitious development project in Egypt since the Russians built the Aswan high dam on the river Nile.

The plan is to blast a canal to the depression from the Mediterranean, 70 kilometres to the north.

Sea water rushing across the former battlefield and tumbling into the world's biggest man-made lake would generate between 300 and 600 megawatts of electricity and convert part of the Sahara into a huge fish farm.

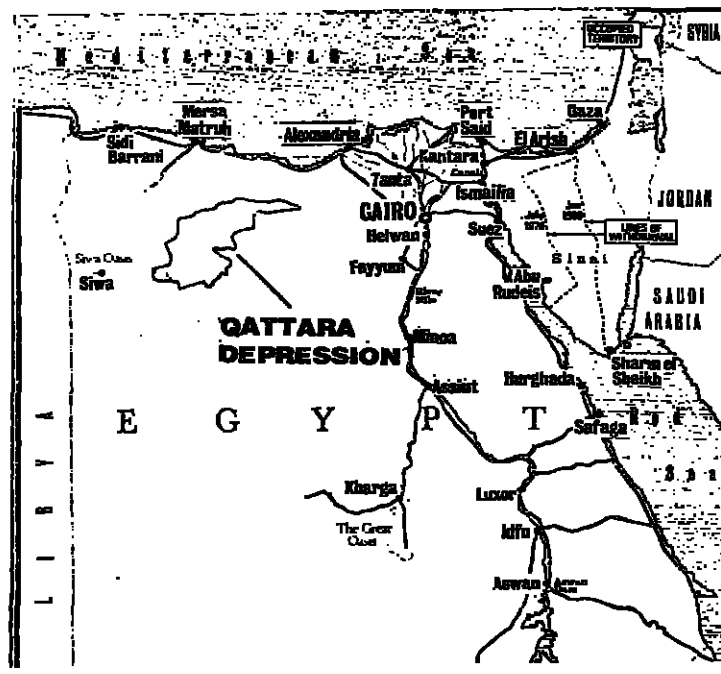
Prompted by President Anwar Sadat, the Egyptian cabinet last month gave the project its initial blessing despite the uncertain results of feasibility studies. So far nothing has been said about how it will be financed.

West German consultants advised against starting work here until about the year 2000 when Egypt's demand for electricity would make the scheme economically viable.

The Egyptians now dispute this analysis. They say that an overlooked route for the canal from the seaside village of Alamein will halve the cost to \$2.5 billion and justify an early start.

No experts have dared predict exactly what effect the project would have on the climate—apart from increasing rainfall—and what it would mean for the bedouin nomads who occasionally pass this way but never venture to the bottom of the depression.

The studies say it would take 10 to 20 years for the Mediterranean



waters to convert the depression into a lake.

Egypt set up a Qattara Project Authority (QPA) in 1976 to draw up plans. But officials say they still face formidable obstacles to meet Mr. Sadat's 1982 deadline for groundbreaking.

In 1977, West German consultants suggested the least expensive method for excavating the canal would be by controlled nuclear explosions.

Egyptian officials now firmly state that the idea has been dropped. It was rejected not only by domestic public opinion but by Egypt's neighbours, Libya, and Sudan, and the superpowers, whose know-how would have been needed.

The West German report, made available to Reuters, said the nuclear explosion method would have resulted in widespread contamination of milk, a radioactive cloud dispersing over the empty desert and the evacuation of half a million people from the region for several months.

The report said the cost of excavating the canal by another method would be well over \$5 billion.

The QPA next turned to two Swedish companies for advice. The authority's chairman, Mr. Kamal Hamed, said the Swedes

gave a more favourable preliminary costing of \$2.5 billion for a canal starting from Alamein, 75 kilometres east of the intake site studied by the German report.

The scheme's concept blends with President Sadat's long-term plans for dispersing Egypt's over-spill population to new developments in the desert.

Apart from the electricity produced—about 14 per cent of the nation's present consumption—Egyptian officials speak of beneficial side-effects such as fish farms, tourism, chemical industries and the possibility of greater rainfall around this barren region.

There are oil and gas fields near here and seismic surveys suggest there could be oil beneath the depression.

Prospectors have been unable to drill properly because of the quicksand-like surface but officials say that when the depression becomes a lake, drilling can be made from rigs floated on the water.

Explorers first talked of the project as long ago as 1916 and even after several studies, Egyptian officials say basic decisions such as the canal's exact route and depth have not been made. "There are a lot more field studies to be made but the government's go-ahead is the catalyst we had been waiting for," one QPA official said.

Oman's new southern oil finds.. but government holds output

BAHRAIN, Dec. 13 (R) — New oilfields have come on stream in Oman, promising the Arabian country more revenue from higher exports over the next 20 years. But the government intends to keep production below the possible maximum during the next five years.

Oil exports, currently running below the target average of 300,000 barrels a day (b/d), will rise to 350,000 b/d next year. Oman's petroleum under-secretary, Mr. Salem Shaaban, said recently.

The extra supplies will come from the two southern oil fields, near the Saudi Arabian border, producing about 70,000 and 12,000 b/d respectively. And top priority is being given to developing "important discoveries" made a year ago at Rima, 140 kilometres northeast of Muscat.

But despite Oman's higher export potential, the Oil Minister Said Ahmad Al Shanfari has said the government intends to maintain average output of 340,000 b/d during the next five years, to conserve stocks for the future.

The Central Bank of Oman (CBO) says this level could be sustained until the end of this century.

Moroccan steel contract for U.K.

RABAT, Dec. 13 (R) — The British company Davy Loewy of Sheffield has won a major contract for the construction of a steel rolling mill at Nador in north eastern Morocco, an official source said here today.

Worth about £75 million (\$180 million), the contract was awarded by the state-owned Sonasid (Société Nationale de Siderurgie).

The mill is the first stage of a steel complex planned for Nador which is close to iron ore and anthracite deposits.

The steel complex is expected to cost six billion dirhams (\$1.4 billion) and will be one of the biggest industrial projects undertaken in Morocco since independence in 1956.

Initial capacity of the complex will be one million tonnes of steel a year.

tury, barring technical problems. Buoyed by these and smaller oil finds, the government expects a record oil and gas income of 6.6 billion Omani rials (\$19 billion) during the second five-year development plan starting next month.

This is more than double the three billion rials (\$8.6 billion) Oman expects to earn from oil and gas by the end of the current five-year plan.

Higher oil income has enabled the government to build its first oil

East Germany plans 5% growth

EAST BERLIN, Dec. 13. (R) — East Germany, which has the fastest growing economy in the Soviet bloc, today announced a target of five per cent growth for next year.

State planning commission chief Mr. Gerhard Schuerer told the Communist Party central committee the gross national product (GNP) was planned to grow by five per cent and industrial production by 5.8 per cent in 1981, the official ADN news agency reported.

East Germany was set to fulfil targets of 4.8 per cent for GNP and 5.1 per cent for industrial production this year, politburo economic expert Mr. Guenter Mittag said last night.

Real earnings are expected to rise by four per cent next year, the same as this year, Mr. Schuerer said.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	310.00/312.00
U.K. sterling	718.90/723.20
West German mark	154.50/155.50
Swiss franc	170.40/171.40
Italian lire (for every 100)	32.60/32.80
French franc	66.80/67.20
Dutch guilder	142.20/143.10
Swedish crown	69.50/69.90
Belgian franc	96.00/96.60
Japanese yen (for every 100)	147.30/148.20

OPEC price hit \$2, says survey

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Dec. 13 (AP) — Members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are expected to increase prices by two dollars per barrel, but without reaching a general agreement on oil prices at their next conference, an oil survey reported yesterday.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said in a special report the matter of prices was not even likely to appear on the agenda when OPEC oil ministers meet in Bali, Indonesia, on Monday.

This is because of the wide differences among them, with some

wanting a price in Algeria and Libya of \$40 per barrel MEE

The non-inclusion of the agenda would thus be a decision on price effect on the first MEES said. "The gap is that Saudi Arabia's marker Arabian light barrel to \$32, while most of them at least by advancing their same amount to marker price of \$3 MEES said.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPO

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low
Islamic Bank 50%	JD 1,000	7,020	1,820	1,810
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	400	2,350	2,350
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	19,100	1,690	1,690
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	130	2,070	2,070
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5,000	2,100	14,650	14,500
Arab Bank Co. Ltd.	JD 10,000	625	120,000	120,000
Arab Financial Foundation 80%	JD 10,000	410	10,800	10,650
General Insurance Co. (New)	JD 1,000	500	1,450	1,450
Al-quds Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	730	5,050	5,050
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	6,375	2,130	2,080
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	3,225	0,950	0,950
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co.	JD 1,000	2,050	0,880	0,860
International Construction and Investments Co.	JD 1,000	3,200	0,870	0,870
Dar Al Sha'b for Press Publications	JD 1,000	1,000	0,950	0,950
Arab Development and Investments Co.	JD 2,000	10,750	1,350	1,350
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	200	1,540	1,540
Arab Aluminium Industries Co.	JD 1,000	300	1,270	1,270
Arab Paper Processing and Trading Co.	JD 1,000	350	0,820	0,820
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	7,198	3,480	3,470
National Steel Industries	JD 1,000	1,000	1,980	1,970
Dar Al Dawa' Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	510	3,570	3,550
Jordan Ceramics Industries Co.	JD 1,000	1,500	1,270	1,270
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	500	1,480	1,480
Arab Pharmaceutical Industries Co.	JD 5,000	219	27,750	27,750
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	84	9,150	9,150
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	460	19,560	19,500

Total volume of shares traded on Saturday, Dec. 13, 1980:

JD 241,043
Total number of shares traded: 69,930

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High
1982 7.5%	JD 5,000	100	505	5,050

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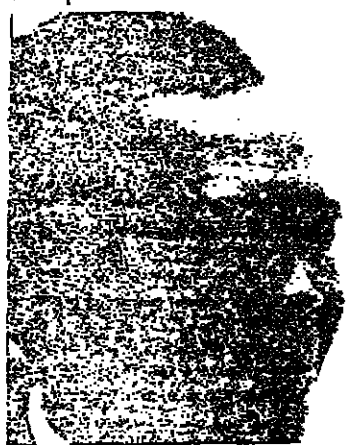
New president pledges food, jobs and security

Victorious Obote to wipe out Uganda's 'decade of shame'

KAMPALA, Dec. 13 (R) — Ex-president Milton Obote returned to power in Uganda's general elections today when his party won an overall majority in the national assembly.

Uganda Radio said that with results from 16 constituencies still to be declared, Dr. Obote's Uganda People's Congress (UPC) had won 66 seats in the 126-seat assembly.

Official sources said Dr. Obote would be sworn in as president on Monday, the first African leader to be returned to power through the ballot box after being ousted in a coup.



Dr. Milton Obote

Under Uganda's electoral laws the party winning a majority of parliamentary seats automatically

names the president.

The UPC's main rival, the Democratic Party (DP) led by Mr. Paul Ssemogerere, had won 44 seats so far and the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) one seat.

Dr. Obote, whose party swept the board in most of his native northern Uganda, was prime minister then president from independence in 1962 until he was overthrown by his army commander Idi Amin in 1971.

For the next nine years he lived in exile in neighbouring Tanzania preparing for eventual overthrow of the dictator, who kept himself in power by butchering all opponents as the country's prosperous economy collapsed in ruins.

Dr. Obote, now 55, created strong resentment in southern Uganda when he abolished the country's old kingdoms, promulgated a republican constitution and proceeded to implement socialist reforms in the economy.

Since his return to Uganda following the ousting of Amin by the Tanzanian army and Ugandan guerrillas 20 months ago, he has insisted that the time for ideology is past and says he will devote himself to bringing security, food, clothing and jobs back to the country.

He has pledged to wipe out the "decade of shame" under Idi

Amin, the soldier who ousted him in a coup nine years ago.

The former cowherd and labourer who led Uganda to independence from Britain in 1962 campaigned in last week's general elections on a programme of investment and reconstruction to restore the ravaged economy.

He also called for the revival of the defunct East African Community, which grouped Uganda with neighbouring Tanzania and Kenya until 1977.

From his exile in Tanzania, where he was on good terms with President Julius Nyerere, Dr. Obote was connected over the years with numerous attempts to topple Amin.

The Uganda dictator eventually brought about his own downfall when, in October 1978, his army occupied part of north-west Tanzania, and provoked the Tanzanian counter-attack which led to his ouster.

Dr. Obote returned within weeks to Kampala after a military commission headed by his long-time associate Mr. Paulo Muwanga had overthrown President Godfrey Binaisa.

Dr. Obote was formally adopted last month as presidential candidate of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC).

Moderate Reagan cabinet line-up gains widespread U.S. approval

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (R) — President-elect Ronald Reagan's first cabinet selections have been widely hailed as a sign that he would take a middle-road course despite the right-wing support that helped him to power.

Most of the eight members and advisors Mr. Reagan named were successful businessmen and lawyers, indicating that he intended to run a corporate-style administration relatively free of ideology.

Political commentators believed that Mr. Reagan, who will take office on Jan. 20, intended to act as chairman of a board of managers and business experts — his hallmark as governor of California.

Despite his reputation as a conservative Republican who received strong support from the right during his election campaign, commentators believed that he would be pragmatic when he tackled inflation and other serious problems.

Mr. Reagan's initial choices were welcomed by many Congressmen and leading newspapers but caused dismay among his right-wing supporters.

"There's not a single solid conservative in there," said Mr. Richard Viguerie, a spokesman for the New Right movement.

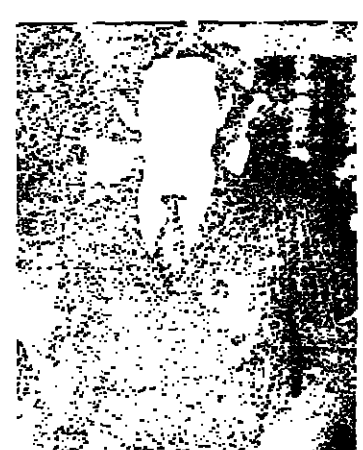
Charles completes South Asian tour

KATHMANDU, Nepal, Dec. 13 (AP) — Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, left here today, piloting a twin-engine aircraft as far as Bahrain en route home, after completing a three-week visit to India and Nepal.

Andes said the prince will "be in command" of the special twin-engine Andover aircraft "part of the way...to gain some additional flying hours."

After reaching Bahrain, Prince Charles will fly by British Airways plane, his press secretary Warwick Hatching said, and the royal party is scheduled to reach London on Sunday afternoon.

The future king of England was seen off at the airport by his official host Prince Gyanendra, a younger brother of Nepalese King Birendra.



Prince Charles

At an airport ceremony, the British prince was honoured by a contingent of the Royal Nepal Army, while the army band played the national anthems of both countries.

Prince Charles' week-long visit in Nepal included an audience with King Birendra and informal talks with Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa and Foreign Minister K.B. Shapli.

The prince also spent almost four days trekking around the foothills of the Annapurna Mountains in mid-west Nepal and emerged at Pokhara Valley from the venture without a shave or a bath.

He smiled and asked news photographers who met him "Do I look disgusting enough?" and said he had great fun during the trek.

Prince Charles' visit to India began on Nov. 24, followed by the visit to Nepal.

In India, he spent three days in Delhi, including informal meetings with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders, then visited the Taj Mahal in Agra, Amritsar Golden Temple and saw the film studios in Bombay. He then passed through Madras City and saw some more temples in Bhuvanagar.

In Calcutta, he met Nobel Peace Prize winner Mother Theresa.

The prince also encountered some demonstrations during visits to Bombay, New Delhi and Calcutta with protesters carrying placards protesting what they claimed was abuse of Indians in Britain.

tax cuts as incentives to investment and productivity wondered whether the pragmatic head of Merrill Lynch would fully adhere to this economic programme, which was endorsed by President-elect Ronald Reagan during the election campaign.

But, whatever their feelings about Mr. Reagan, most experts agreed there was little he or the new administration could do in the short run to solve the massive economic problems facing the United States.

Red Brigades kidnap leading Italian judge

ROME, Dec. 13 (AP) — The Red Brigades, Italy's most feared leftist terrorist gang, claims to have kidnapped a high-ranking judge missing since he left his office in the justice ministry last night.

Police said today the only trace they have so far of Judge Giovanni d'Urso, 49, was a pair of his eyeglasses found broken near his car which was parked around the corner from his home.

Before authorities knew he was missing, a man telephoned *Il Messaggero* newspaper and said: "We have taken Judge Giovanni d'Urso, director of prisons for the ministry. Freedom for jailed comrades."

Mr. d'Urso held the highly sensitive post of directing transfers between regular jails and the maximum security prisons where political terrorists are held.

India to receive Soviet trainer planes

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (R) — The Soviet Union has agreed to supply MIG-25 reconnaissance aircraft to India and the first planes will be delivered shortly, according to defence ministry sources quoted by the Press Trust of India (PTI) today.

The news agency said the Indian air force would receive the trainer and reconnaissance versions of the high altitude aircraft known as the "Foxbat" to NATO (The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation).

But PTI said the number of planes to be purchased was being kept a closely guarded secret.

No official confirmation of the report, less than 48 hours after Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev ended a four-day visit to India, was immediately available.

It was not known whether the reported purchase of MIG-25 jets was part of a \$1.6 billion arms deal the two countries signed in Moscow last May.

Under an earlier \$1.6 billion deal with the British Aerospace company, India is to receive 85 Anglo-French Jaguar strike aircraft and later manufacture the plane under licence.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who also holds the defence portfolio, has said it is a wise policy not to depend on any single country for arms.

An Indian defence delegation recently visited Washington to discuss the purchase of light M-198 155 mm howitzers and TOW anti-tank missiles under two proposed contracts worth \$278 million.

But the *Indian Express* newspaper said today India was likely to revise its shopping list of military equipment in view of liberal Soviet offers during Mr. Brezhnev's visit.

In a front-page article, *Express* editor Kuldip Nayar said President Brezhnev had expressed dismay that India was spending foreign exchange on equipment which the Soviet Union could supply against rupee payment.

Mr. Nayar said that because of costly oil imports, India was finding it increasingly difficult to earmark foreign exchange for military purchases from the West.

World News Briefs

Greco-Turkish relations improving — Greek PM

ATHENS, Dec. 13 (R) — Greek Prime Minister George Rallis said yesterday that Greco-Turkish relations had improved following the lifting of Aegean air restrictions and Greece's return to the military wing of NATO.

He told a foreign press luncheon that differences still outstanding should be settled through a dialogue between the two countries, with a possible recourse to a court settlement or arbitration in the event of the talks failing.

But the Aegean air space problems had been "simplified" by the suspension of the controversial flight restrictions and Greece's return to the military wing of NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation).

China protests Vietnamese border incursions

PEKING, Dec. 13 (R) — China formally protested to Vietnam today over more than 200 incidents which it said Hanoi had provoked along their common border in the past two months, the official New China News Agency said.

At least six Chinese were killed and 50 wounded in the incidents.

A protest note handed to the Vietnamese embassy "solemnly demanded" that the Vietnamese cease armed intrusions and provocations or be held "totally responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom," it added.

A week ago Vietnam similarly accused China of having committed 800 military provocations against its territory in the past three months, which it said had caused a heavy toll of life and property.

The two countries fought a month-long border war early last year after Vietnamese-led forces toppled a pro-Chinese regime in Phnom Penh.

Pope renews Argentine-Chilean mediation

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 13 (AP) — Pope John Paul II yesterday gave a major push to the stalled Argentine-Chile talks on a territorial dispute over dozens of islands off their southern tip by urging them to declare the contested area a demilitarised "zone of peace."

The pontiff met with foreign ministers of the two countries, the first such joint session since he agreed to mediate the conflict in January 1979. He said the negotiations were entering their "decisive, final phase."

He said he will continue to make himself available for mediation until an agreement is reached, and asked for a response to his proposals by Jan. 8.

The Pope said the two neighbouring countries "must discard any type of measures or attitude which can be seen as less than adequate for the development of friendly relations once the zone is declared."

"We have not reached the end (in the negotiations), but God wants that we take a decisive step toward the end," the Pope later told reporters.

Lethal home-brew kills 43 Indians

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (R) — Forty-three people died and six became blind after drinking illicit home-made liquor in the north Indian state of Haryana earlier this month, the state chief minister said.

Chief Minister Bhajan Lal told a news conference in Chandigarh yesterday that 20 people had been arrested. Illicit liquor made from methylated spirits, wood

alcohol, roots or varnish kills, blinds or paralyzes thousands of Indians yearly.

Moscow welcomes Church criticism of Polish dissidents

'West using Polish crisis as pretext for rearmament charges Polish party paper'

WARSAW, Dec. 13 (Agencies) — Poland's Communist Party today charged that the West is exploiting the

Polish crisis to divert attention from fresh armaments plans and a new anti-Soviet campaign.

"The catastrophic vision of events in Poland... is yet another stage of escalating anti-communist and anti-Soviet propaganda by using the 'Polish' pretext," the party daily *Trybuna Ludu* said.

The editorial came a day after the Polish episcopate and a leading Polish journalist issued separate appeals to foreign newsmen to stop describing the country's situation as unstable and thereby challenging the Soviet Union.

The editorial accused the North Atlantic alliance of considering plans for stationing "dangerous American rocket weaponry in Western Europe" behind the smoke-screen of the "Polish problems" and the alleged Soviet "threat."

In the Soviet Union, Moscow Radio quoted a spokesman for the Polish bishops as complaining about dissident activities in Poland.

It noted that he had singled out for criticism the openly anti-communist "Confederation of Independent Poland" (KPN) and Mr. Jacek Kuron, leader of the Committee for Social Self-Defence (KOR) and an adviser to the independent labour movement.

The Church statement was seen by diplomats in Warsaw as giving the authorities virtually a free hand to move against leading dissidents.

Reference to the strong Catholic Church in Poland is itself a rarity in Soviet media and the unusual treatment the statement was given indicated the Kremlin's relief that the Church had come down on the side of Poland's leadership.

It also indicated that Moscow hoped the powerful influence exerted by the Church in Poland

could provide an important boost for Mr. Kania in his attempts to overcome the crisis.

Pravda, also suggested in a report from Warsaw yesterday that the Communist Party was reasserting authority among Poland's workers, and continued to indicate that Polish communist chief Stanislaw Kania and his colleagues in the leadership still retained the Kremlin's confidence in their handling of the country's crisis.

Soviet media today remained silent on a meeting of NATO foreign ministers that concluded yesterday with a warning to Moscow that Soviet military action in Poland would destroy East-West détente.

But Moscow has suggested in the past week that such statements are part of "a war psychosis," being built up over Poland in the West and are tantamount in themselves to interference in Poland's internal affairs.

Trybuna Ludu added "the drums of anti-Soviet hysteria heard in the West today must be seen as an attempt to disturb our relations of alliance with the neighbours and bring an atmosphere of extreme nervousness into... the process of renewal."

The West was trying to create the impression that Poland was isolated inside the Warsaw Pact as part of a war of nerves aimed at weakening and dividing the Soviet bloc alliance, the newspaper said.

In Prague, the Czechoslovak Communist Party organ *Rude Pravo* claimed that the "world's reactionary forces" believe they have a chance in Poland to weaken and break up communism as a system.

The *Trybuna Ludu* appeared partly aimed at quelling fears of an

imminent invasion by the Polish People's Army, most of which are stationed around their borders radio stations.

The Polish editors said that the authority of the crisis.

Another reason for confidence is the part of Solidarity, which is strikes and winning of industrial action, muting new demands the release of political

Yugoslavia train crash kills 1

BELGRADE, Dec. 13 (AP) — 14 people today when a passenger train crashed head-on with a train near Bosnia central Yugoslavia, a lav news agency reported.

The report said the occurred when a locomotive of the train crashed into the train.

The first carriage, a passenger train was crushed, the report adding that so far have been recovered wreckage of the first carriage.

A number of passengers injured, some seriously, report added.

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Etkens

OVERLAPS
By Raymond F. Eisner

ACROSS									
1	Half	45	Drake and	72	— degree	106	Evening		
11	Parents	47	British	73	Archibald	108	Writer		
15	Stage	48	Delhi garb	75	June VIPs	109	Deli		
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21	Bouquet	50	Paul and	78	Hebrew	111	Magie and		
22	Needle case	51	Paul and	82	Hebrew	112	Transported		
23	Street show	52	Paul and	85	Forced	113	Shaky		
24	Special	53	Paul and	87	Same: Fr.	114	Right: Fr.		
25	Story and	54	Paul and	88	Piggies	115	See eagles		
26	Current	55	Paul and	89	Knowledge	116	See eagles		
27	Accumulation	56	Paul and	90	Knowledge	117	See eagles		
28	Good mixer	57	Paul and	91	Knowledge	118	See eagles		
29	Alamos	58	Paul and	92	Knowledge	119	See eagles		
30	Action	59	Paul and	93	Knowledge	120	See eagles		
31	Spots	60	Paul and	94	Knowledge	121	See eagles		
32	Palace	61	Paul and	95	Knowledge	122	See eagles		
33	Golf cup	62	Paul and	96	Knowledge	123	See eagles		
34	Complicate	63	Paul and	97	Knowledge	124	See eagles		
35	Entertain	64	Paul and	98	Knowledge	125	See eagles		
36	Volente	65	Paul and	99	Knowledge	126	See eagles		
37	Printer's	66	Paul and	100	Knowledge	127	See eagles		
38	Word	67	Paul and	101	Knowledge	128	See eagles		
39	Totaled	68	Paul and	102	Knowledge	129	See eagles		
40	Messenger's	69	Paul and	103	Knowledge	130	See eagles		
41	Opera and	70	Paul and	104	Knowledge	131	See eagles		
42	Available	71	Paul and	105	Knowledge	132	See eagles		
43	Available	72	Paul and	106	Knowledge	133	See eagles		
44	Available	73	Paul and	107	Knowledge	134	See eagles		
45	Available	74	Paul and	108	Knowledge	135	See eagles		
46	Available	75	Paul and	109	Knowledge	136	See eagles		
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52	Available	81	Paul and	115	Knowledge	142	See eagles		
53	Available	82	Paul and	116	Knowledge	143	See eagles		
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79	Available	108	Paul and	142	Knowledge	169	See eagles		
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81	Available	110	Paul and	144	Knowledge	171	See eagles		
82	Available	111	Paul and	145	Knowledge	172	See eagles		
83	Available	112	Paul and	146	Knowledge	173	See eagles		
84	Available	113	Paul and	147	Knowledge	174	See eagles		
85	Available	114	Paul and	148	Knowledge	175	See eagles		
86	Available	115	Paul and	149	Knowledge	176	See eagles		
87	Available	116	Paul and	150	Knowledge	177	See eagles		
88	Available	117	Paul and	151	Knowledge	178	See eagles		
89	Available	118	Paul and	152	Knowledge	179	See eagles		
90	Available	119	Paul and	153	Knowledge	180	See eagles		
91	Available	120	Paul and	154	Knowledge	181	See eagles		
92	Available	121	Paul and	155	Knowledge	18			